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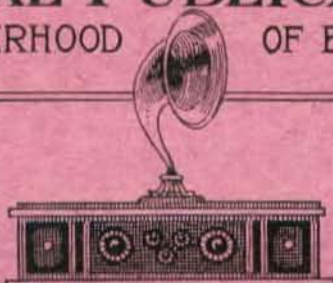
No. 6

*Outline
of the
Present Power Monopoly
in the U. S.*

Showing Controlled and Cooperating Interests

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

DEVOTED TO THE
CAUSE OF
ORGANIZED
LABOR



AFFILIATED WITH THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION
OF LABOR IN ALL ITS
DEPARTMENTS

THIS MAGAZINE

An International publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the Electrical Workers of the American Continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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Magazine Chat

You have heard of the baby who was born lucky. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL is such a child. No kiddin'. And we are spilling this news at the risk of seeming to hand out too much praise to our press secretaries.

It is prompted by a statement of Brother McKenney in this month's correspondence. That able correspondent from Portland, Maine, overlooking Casco Bay, says "Its (the JOURNAL) constant improvement should make all worthy scribes feel elated that our articles are considered worthy of acceptance and publication in valuable space."

Now that's that old jolly we like to hear. But it's mutual. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL was born lucky. It was born with the idea of having press secretaries. And it was born with the men who make efficient press secretaries—who can see, analyze, and write, and who, above all else, will take the time and trouble to serve the JOURNAL and through it the Brotherhood as a whole.

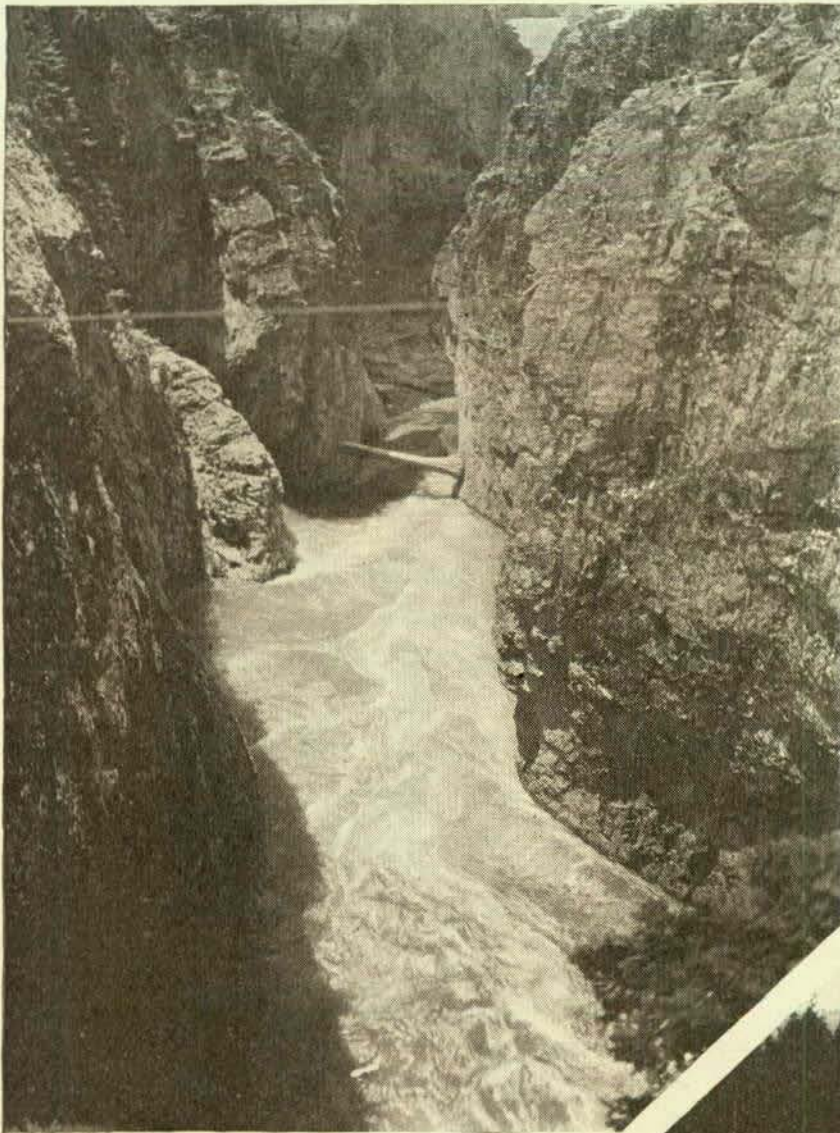
You know an editor has ways of finding out things. News flows to him from many sources. There are folks who always are glad to tell him inside facts that they wouldn't tell to their doctors or their wives. And recently we have had a number of proofs that our monthly correspondence is widely appreciated. A student at Brookwood tells us so, a professor at Cornell University takes the time to so inform us. And the American Federation of Labor in its study of the union magazines remarks about us: "Editors are stimulating interest in the correspondence and are having good response. Many suggestions given and theories discussed."

We want you writing boys to be patient with us when we go through wild, mysterious antics you do not understand. Editors are funny creatures that way. This doesn't mean you shouldn't complain like the very devil when we stumble. The JOURNAL is our common project.

There are unlimited possibilities for improvement. We have only made a start. We shall keep on improving with your help. Hain't it?

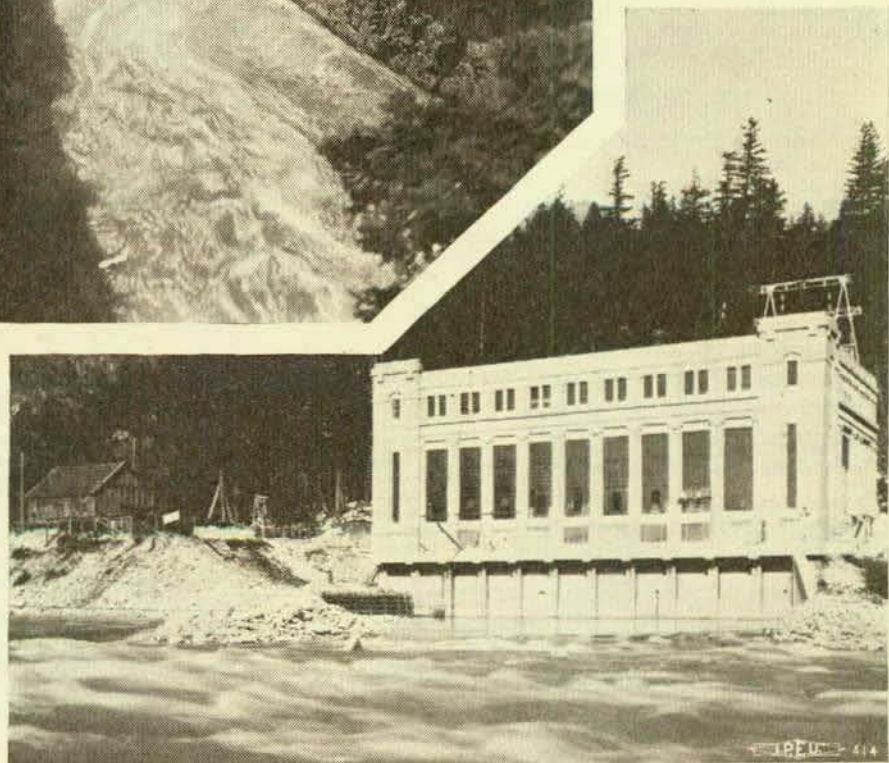
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Man and Nature

Rugged fastnesses of chasm and stream, are the bases of the bitter contentions of public consumer and private exploiter, for they possess priceless power. Power means production and great production means high wages, big profits, and domestic comfort.





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VOL. XXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1926

No. 6

Electric Bond and Share, Mother of Monopoly

IN a Western city of nearly half a million inhabitants a reporter was interviewing an executive of the electric company. Talk turned to city politics. The reporter—as reporters sometimes will—suddenly turned boldly frank.

"Come now, Mr. Park," he said, "how do you keep the city council from trying to regulate you to death?"

The executive smiled, stepped to the wall, and pulled down a map from a secret rack. "I'll show you," he said.

The map was a map of the city, and it was dotted with black-headed pins.

"Each one of those pins," the executive said, "represents 20 stockholders in this company. See how many are in labor wards of the city. Do you think those aldermen are going to vote to reduce our rates when it will strike at the dividends of their own constituents—and in some cases at their own dividends? To put the thing flatly, not on your life!"

Six months later the electric company was involved in the bitterest rate struggle with the city in its life's history. The customer ownership scheme did not head off this popular uprising. The company had to face the issue of public ownership despite its every effort to head it off by a form of bribery through stock ownership. And the power interests are facing the same struggle on a national scale despite the fact that there are now 1,183,410 customer stockholders in the United States.

Still Faces Old Issue

Why? Why does this doctrine of public ownership continue to harass the power interests? Why, when a huge counter propaganda against public ownership is set in motion by the power interests 365 days of the year?

The truth is there is something in human nature that hates a monopoly. That monopoly may be beneficent and benevolent as the power magnates will have us believe the present monopoly is; still it is hateful, just as any unchecked power has been hateful since the days of the divine rights of kings. It is not unlikely that the tolerance with which Henry Ford is viewed by Americans rests in the belief that Henry Ford made his wealth in a keenly competitive field. Henry Ford appears to be a fair winner of a hotly contested race. But the Insulls, the Mitchells, the Youngs, the power consolidators, have not been able to inspire the same degree of tolerance in the public mind.

It is now generally admitted that a power monopoly of great dimensions, of more or less compact structure, exists in the United States. Legally speaking, this power monopoly appears not to exist, at least it has suffered no government interference. The Sherman anti-trust law

may not have been violated in any sense, yet for all practical purposes a monopoly exists.

B. C. Forbes, Wall Street financial reporter, writing in his own magazine for May 15, 1926, says:

"In the very nature of modern conditions, public utility corporations in most sections are largely monopolistic. In certain places there is competition between electric light and power companies and in other sections gas competition is keen. But the tendency is towards the elimination of all such competition."

The Electrical World for January, 1926, reports 151 mergers involving 558 electric companies in 1925 alone.

Forbes Warns Utility Leaders

Forbes considers this problem so momentous that he issues a warning to utility leaders.

"The broadest and deepest and probably the most difficult problem of all will be to convince the voters all over the country that the innumerable consolidations were dictated less by a mercenary desire to render the homes and the farms and the workshops of the United States better service at lower cost."

He continues, "in their present frame of mind the public are disposed to accept the sayso of utility leaders that the multifarious holding companies now being formed, the innumerable purchases of small companies, the rapid succession of big consolidations, together with the advent of super-power, are economically justifiable and advisable."

But, he adds, "Remember that it is easier for local ownership to earn community good-will than for absentee ownership."

It is to describe the general outlines of this power monopoly that this article is being written.

II

Control is being exercised in the electrical field today through the dominating position and influence of one corporation, the Electric Bond and Share Company, 71 Broadway, New York, organized in 1905 by the General Electric Company. Whatever may have been the motive in inaugurating this corporation, there is little doubt that it is at present behind many of the great mergers and consolidations in the power field. It is the largest single corporation in the electrical industry, boasting a total capitalization of \$900,000,000. Its ramifications extend into virtually every state of the Union, and into several foreign countries. It has financial co-operation with the Insull interests, and Byllesby interests, two other important, expanding power groups. Should the subsidiary com-

panies of the Electric Bond and Share Company be swept off the financial map today 1700 towns and cities would be without light and power.

Its officers and directors: Sidney Z. Mitchell, is chairman of the Board of Directors, and president of the Electric Bond and Share Company. He has held this position since its organization.

Other directors are: H. C. Abell, A. C. Bedford, S. Reading Bertron, Frederick A. Farrar, C. E. Groesbeck, E. K. Hall, E. W. Hill, Edwin G. Merrill, F. B. Odum, L. H. Parkhurst, Lewis E. Pierson, William C. Potter, Felix T. Rosen, Frank Silliman, Jr., and Frederick Strauss. Mr. Mitchell acts as director of many lesser corporations.

Its principal holdings: Besides having financial inter-relations with the Insull and Byllesby interests, the Electric Bond and Share Company exercises dominate influence in the affairs of the following huge interests:

American Gas and Electric Company.
American Power and Light Company.
Lehigh Power Securities Corporation.
Electric Power and Light Company.
National Power and Light Company.
Southeastern Power and Light Company, which controls the Alabama Power Company, seeking Muscle Shoals.
Montana Power Company.

These are huge regional combines that in turn control scores of great operating companies.

Its relation to the General Electric: Owen D. Young, chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Electric, was a director of the Electric Bond and Share Company until 1925. The home offices of the Electric Bond and Share Company were jointly Schenectady (home office of the General Electric) and New York City up until 1925. Up to 1925, the year when the public's indignation against the power monopoly reached its height, the General Electric owned all the common stock of the Electric Bond and Share Company.

Devises Plan of Riddance

In 1925, the General Electric hit upon a scheme whereby it could rid itself of its embarrassing holdings in the Electric Bond and Share Company, enabling Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric, to send out a sweeping publicity statement, saying:

"It was stated (referring to statements in the U. S. Senate) General Electric still controls the Electric Bond and Share Company. On December 30, 1924, General Electric Company authorized the distribution of all its interest in the Electric Bond and Share. This distribution was made to 27,086 stockholders. General Electric has no

Turn to Chart on Pages 284 and 285 Showing Interlocking Interests

representation on the Board of Electric Bond and Share and there are no directors common to the two companies."

It is to be noted that Mr. Swope was careful not to explain that the stockholders are common to the two companies.

The General Electric got rid of its embarrassing relations with the Electric Bond and Share Company by creating a new corporation (The Electric Bond and Share Securities Corporation).

Poor's Utility Manual describes this riddance thus:

"Incorporated in January, 1925, in New York. The corporation received from the General Electric Company 250,000 shares of common stock and 300 shares of preferred stock of the Electric Bond and Share Company, and issued all of its authorized shares to the holders of record January 15, 1925, of common stock of General Electric Company, the shares of common stock of Electric Bond and Share Securities Corporation to be issued to such holders of common stock of the General Electric Company on the basis of one share of the common stock of Electric Bond and Share Securities Corporation for each one share of common stock of General Electric Company respectively held by such holders of common stock of General Electric Company at such time."

The Wall Street Iconoclast, a weekly paper for investors, describes it thus: (February 26, 1926):

"Besides its manufacturing business and income, the General Electric Company holds a large aggregate volume of investment securities in various public utility companies. Radio Corporation of America, and kindred electric lines, from which it draws some income and which have been made the basis of anti-trust suits by the U. S. Government now pending against this company. As a result of such action by the U. S. Government, the company has from time to time divested itself of some of these security holdings which it has distributed as a 'melon' to stockholders, by way of a stock dividend. A year ago at this time it so distributed its holdings of the stock of the Electric Bond & Share Company. Those holdings it transferred to a new securities-holding corporation, the Electric Bond & Share Securities Corporation having the same number of shares as General Electric. Thereupon, General Electric issued on each of its shares a dividend of one share of the New Electric Bond & Share Securities, which latter stock sold up from \$60 to a 'high' above \$90 a share and closed yesterday at \$80 1/4. Shortly after the distribution of that stock dividend of a share of Electric Bond and Share last year, General Electric, selling 'ex-dividend,' sold off from \$320 to \$227, but before the end of 1925 had recovered in full to its price before the dividend distribution, so that in effect the dividend distribution of Electric Bond & Share stock to General Electric shareholders amounted to an extra cash dividend of \$60 to \$90 a share so far as regards market appraisement. Intrinsically it amounted to no dividend at all, for the General Electric stockholders thereby became owners of no greater equity than they owned before."

"They already owned the Electric Bond and Share through ownership of General Electric, but it is not deniable that market appraisements must be recognized and the stock market has appraised the value of Electric Bond & Share stock at \$60 to \$90 and currently at around \$80, and the stock market has also appraised in stock market prices that this Electric Bond & Share stock dividend has been equivalent to an actual cash dividend amounting to that sum. In other words, General Electric recovered to the full pre-dividend price. The 'Iconoclast' repeatedly pointed out in the past year that the General Electric Company has on repeated prior occasions since 1899 similarly distributed holdings of its securities in the form of a stock dividend, comparable with the distribution of the Electric Bond & Share early in 1925. The 'Iconoclast' pointed out that on every such occasion General Electric successively recovered to the full market price pre-dividend—and more. It predicted in the summer of 1925 that this would come to pass again, and it did come to pass."

It will be left to the judgment of every American citizen whether the General Electric still exercises complete control over the Electric Bond and Share.

Its relations to other huge systems: The Insull interests are the dominate electric power group in the Middle West. Recently this combine has reached into New

England. Its holdings are second only to the Electric Bond and Share Company.

The Electric Bond and Share owns the American Superpower Company, and investment and operating corporation.

System Locked to System

The American Superpower co-operates financially with the Insull interests. It owns substantial interests among many others in the following: Middle West Utilities Company (Insull), a large and growing holding and operating company.

The Byllesby interests are another dominant electric group operating in the northwest from Minnesota to Oregon.

The Electric Bond and Share Company owns the Electric Investors, Inc. The Electric Investors, Inc., co-operates financially with the Byllesby interests, by owning a substantial share in the Northern States Power Company, a Byllesby system, dominant electric corporation of the Northwest.

Its relation to the public: The Electric Bond and Share Company is very careful not to create the impression that it deserves the epithet "mother of monopoly," though like all monopolistic corporations it sings one tune for the public, and another for investors.

Recently Phil M. Tucker Company, Boston, a shareholder in the mother company, has published a complimentary notice of the Electric Bond and Share. The following extracts are of interest:

"The Company maintains one of the world's largest engineering organizations devoted to public utilities problems, and recently has begun to reach out into foreign countries. These new fields promise great growth and profit in future years."

"Electric Bond and Share Company's stockholders, since there are no bondholders, may enjoy the full benefit of revenues that flow

into the company's coffers. The \$25,000,000 of preferred stock and \$25,000,000 of common thus benefit, each in its own way, from earnings derived from a very wide area and from a variety of services."

"Thus, in 1913, Electric Bond and Share Company Associated Companies produced 4 per cent of the K. W. H. in the United States. For year ending June 30, 1925, all Electric Bond and Share Companies had increased output to 6,560,737,445 K. W. H., over tenfold greater than the 557,021,428 K. W. H. of 1913, and their proportion of United States output had become 10 per cent. Two hundred and fifty per cent greater than the K. W. H. growth of the country."

"Appreciation of value of securities owned amount to over twice the total earnings received."

"The earnings are large and have always shown tendency to increase."

"In brief—The current market valuation of Electric Bond and Share Securities Corporation is 115 to 120 million dollars. This has been practically the increase in value from the original \$2,000,000 of twenty years ago."

"The increase in electrical output in the United States has doubled every five years for the last twenty years and is continuing to grow substantially as fast. Pertinent thereto, the output of electrical energy by companies associated with Electric Bond and Share Company have increased at an even greater rate, over twice as great in fact."

"Electric Bond and Share is not a great power trust or holding company in control, through stock ownership, of a long list of utilities. Nothing could be further from the fact, and no one has been more careful than Electric Bond and Share Company itself to correct such an impression. The company speaks frequently of its associated but never of its controlled companies, for the simple reason that no utilities associated with it (with one exception) actually are controlled, though substantial amounts of stock of certain companies, from fifteen to twenty per cent, are owned."

In view of the fact that it is common knowledge that full control of any corporation can be exercised by ownership of 20 per cent of the stock, the dominant influence of the Electric Bond and Share seems clearly established in the power field."

Third of a Series of Excerpts from the National Electrical Safety Code

Section 43. General Operation

430. Duties of Chief Operator.

The chief operator, described in rule 405, shall keep informed of all conditions affecting the safe and reliable operation of the system, and shall keep a suitable record or log book showing all changes in such conditions. He shall read and sign such record when assuming duty and sign again on being relieved. He shall keep within sight operating diagrams or equivalent devices indicating whether electrical supply circuits are open or closed at stations under his immediate jurisdiction and where work is being done under his special authorization, provided that these devices shall not be required for any chief operators classed under paragraphs (c) and (d) of rule 405 if the record or log sheets show these conditions.

His further duties will vary according to the size and character of the system under his jurisdiction and might, for example, be about as follows:

1. In case of distribution from a single station, he shall direct the starting and stopping of generating equipment and the opening and closing of outgoing circuits. He shall, in general, give permission for work to be done on live lines of more than 7,500 volts and in all cases where circuits

are killed at the station for the protection of workmen.

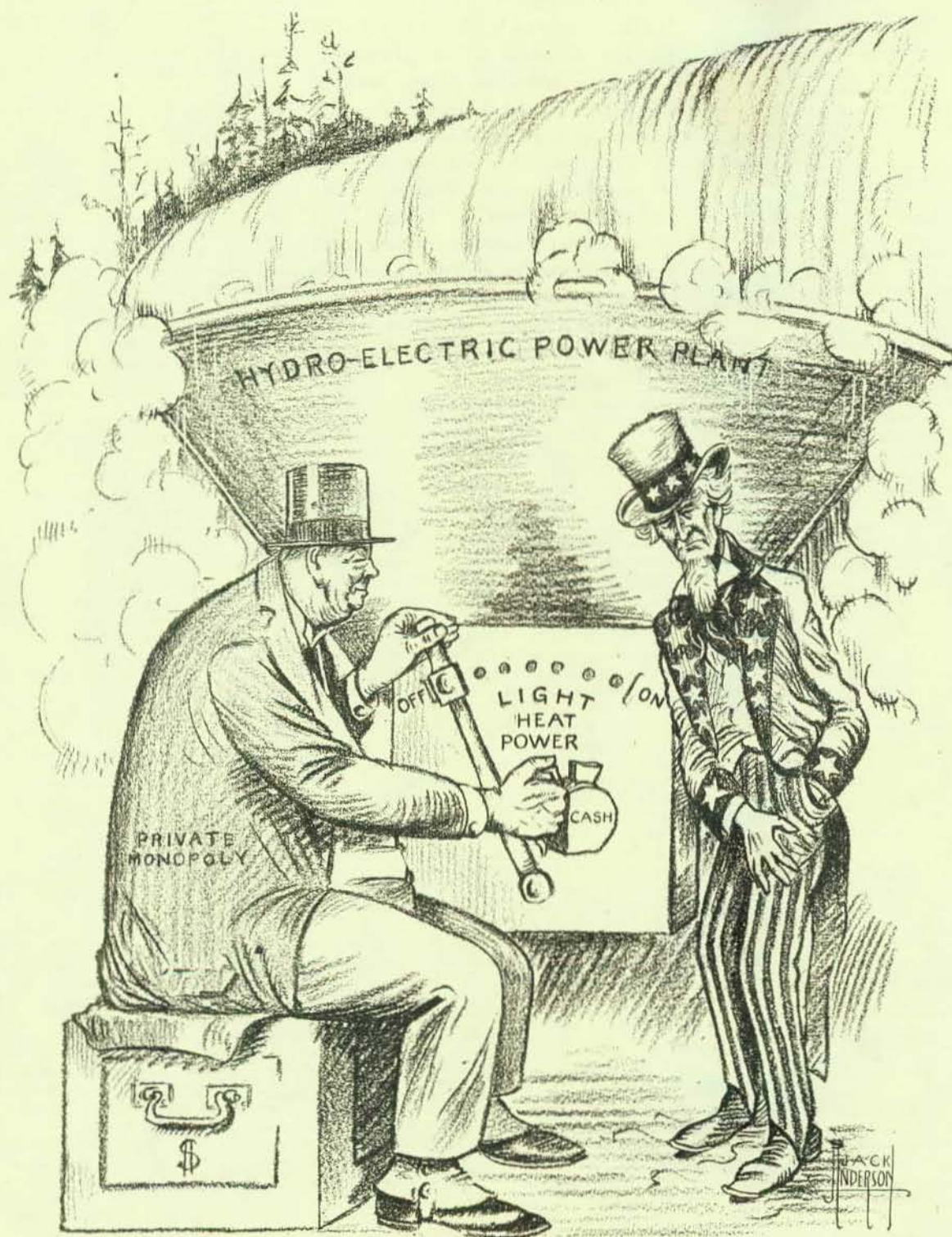
2. In the case of a system consisting of one or more generating stations and a number of sub-stations, he shall have supervisory charge within his jurisdiction of the operation of all generating and sub-station equipment and direct charge of inter-connected transmission and feeder lines, and where protection of workmen is concerned, shall direct the starting and stopping of generating and sub-station equipment. He shall, in general, give permission for work on live lines of more than 7,500 volts and on live inter-connected lines, and in all cases where circuits are killed at the generating stations for the protection of workmen.

In these rules the person performing these duties is designated as chief operator, regardless of his ordinary title.

431. Duties of Foreman.

a. Duties—Each foreman in charge of work shall adopt such precautions as are within his power to prevent accidents and to see that the safety rules are observed by the employees under his direction. He shall make all the necessary records, reporting to his chief operator when required. He shall, as far as possible, pre-

(Continued on page 310)



The British Strike and International Labor

By DR. LEWIS L. LORWIN

WHETHER the miners' strike in Great Britain could have been avoided or not, it seems quite clear that a strike of miners was bound to bring in its trail a general strike. The whole background of the conflict justifies one in making that assertion. Since the strike of 1921, the miners in England were acutely aware of the fact that they could not single-handedly win a strike. Though their organization is compact and militant, the condition of a depressed and unprofitable industry is not conducive to successful strikes. The large available supplies of coal in other countries which might be imported into England also weighed against them.

On the other hand, the organized workers of England could not again let the miners down without jeopardizing the whole future of trade unionism in England. If the miners had been forced to accept reductions in wages without a fight, or after a lonely and unsuccessful fight, the organized workers in the other industries would have been faced with similar efforts to reduce wages in various industries without being able to call upon one another for aid. Psychologically, it would have been bad policy not to make a show of common effort in a common cause. Since Black Friday in 1921, large sections of the organized workers in England have been restless and the leadership of the unions would have been unable to justify the existence of unions if they had not tried at least to use them this time.

The general strike was thus in intention purely industrial and circumscribed in scope. But once the strike order was given and followed, its character became subject to many unforeseen influences. After the first few days it became clear that the success of a general strike does not depend, so much on the numbers of those striking, as on the strategic position of the strikers in industry. It also became clear that many conceptions hitherto held as to what is a strategic position were not entirely correct. Thus, it was seen that the motor truck and the automobile have robbed the railwaymen of much of their industrial strength. On the other hand, the calling out of such strategic workers as telephone and telegraph operators, gas and electric light plant workers is too severe a measure to be readily taken.

Government Ready With Force

The British general strike proved at once that no government will acquiesce in the view that a general strike is a purely industrial matter. It will inevitably take the view that it is an attack on the whole economic and political system. And what is more, it will act accordingly. That is, it will take vigorous measures, which must bring the workers face to face with the dilemma of either submitting to force or of making a counter-offensive. That is, it brings the workers up before the dilemma of giving up or going to the limit, and the limit is inevitably political and social in character.

As I see it, the character of the British general strike was entirely determined by the desire of the British Trade Union Council to steer a middle course. They wanted to frighten the Government and the employers by a display of united action, but they were eager to avoid the slightest slip that would have sent them down a revolu-

This masterly analysis of the British general strike was written for the Journal by Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin, a member of the staff of the Institute of Economics. Dr. Lorwin is well known to students of labor as the author of *The Women's Garment Workers*, *The Labor Movement in France* and of other writings on labor conditions in America and Europe. He is now engaged in writing a book on *Labor Internationalism* which will be published by the Institute of Economics.

tionary incline. In such a position, they were at a comparative disadvantage, and could not gain a complete victory.

The journalists who reported the strike from London, in my opinion, missed the point of the situation. They tried to prove that not all the workers joined, that some railroads and other services were kept going, and that volunteers could supplant the workers. That, in my opinion, was a secondary matter. The moment the Government decided to treat the strike as a revolutionary act, the Trade Union Council could have won its point only by winning all objectives or retreat.

This is in accordance with what was foreseen by the first protagonists of the idea of the general strike. When the general strike was first seriously developed, some thirty years ago, it was elaborated as a method of carrying through a political or social revolution. It was never contemplated as an industrial weapon, pure and simple. The experience of the general strike in Belgium in 1902, in Russia in 1905, in Austria in 1907 and in Sweden in 1909 shows this. In those countries where political overthrow was sought a general strike was successful, while the Swedish strike, which was industrial in character, was entirely lost.

More Successful Than Thought

Considering all this, one may say that the British general strike was a greater success than could have been expected. Various reasons are now given why it was called off when it was called off. But whatever may be the ostensible and official reasons given, the real underlying reason cannot but be the realization on the part of the Trade Union Council of the dilemma before which it found itself. The dispatches which are coming in now bear this out. And one may say that the Trade Union Council showed a remarkable sense of strategy as well as of moderation to have called the strike off when it did without letting the dilemma described above become too obvious or too damaging.

The situation created by the calling off of the general strike is not entirely clear as yet. In so far as the original purpose of the strike is concerned—aid to the miners—Baldwin's memorandum would have seemed to be very satisfactory. By it the workers

were assured that the industry will be re-organized, that the lowest paid men will not be reduced in wages, that those now in the industry will be taken care of and that no further influx of workers into the industry will be permitted. It seems also clear that the railwaymen and other workers have returned to work without losing in wages or status. But whether some sections of the workers may not have to pay some penalty for their sympathy with the miners, remains to be seen.

Regarded thus from the point of view of the British workers, the general strike is a considerable success, though far from a complete one. But the British strike has more than a national significance. From the very beginning, it had an international aspect. Economically, it had an effect on international trade and finance. Industrially, it was an event of great moment in the international labor movement.

Touches Labor in Other Lands

International labor comes into the picture of the British strike because of two facts. First, the fact that labor in other countries of the world especially of Europe feels that what happens in England might and will affect their own countries. Should a reduction of wages in the British mines, for instance, take place even if not resulting in similar reductions in Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, and other mining countries, it would undoubtedly make it more difficult for the workers in those countries to maintain their wage standards or to raise them. On the other hand, the British miners and other workers of England have for some time felt that the success of their industrial fights, because of the economic position of the country, has become more and more dependent upon the action and support of labor groups in other countries. If the British miners may have had any doubt about this, these doubts vanished in 1921 during the miners' strike of that year. In fact many of the leaders of the British coal miners declared afterward that they would have won the strike if there had been real international labor action.

It is because of these two facts international labor was bound to come in as a participant of the British strike in one way or another. During the last few years the labor unions of England which were involved in this strike have been strengthening the ties that bind them to the respective labor groups in other countries. The miners are affiliated with the International Miners Federation which includes the miners unions in Germany, France, the United States, and some eight other countries, and whose membership of about two million has recently perfected its organization by a permanent secretariat in order to be able to meet such emergencies as the British strike. The executive committee of the International Federation was empowered in 1924, in case of a prolonged stoppage in any country to call for financial and moral support, and for the prevention of coal exports into the country where the struggle was in progress. The British railway men and the British dock and transport workers are affiliated with the International Transport Workers Federation which also counts over two million workers in about 27 different coun-

(Continued on page 310)

No, We Are Not Pocketbook Prophets, But—

JUST one year ago this month we published the crude little chart below describing the rise and dip of the normal line of prosperity in these United States. At that time, we seemed a little out of tune. We appeared to some to be calamity-howlers in the midst of plenty. And we were. For all of us, 1925 was a good year. And 1926 promises—though there is a tapering off of business, and some blue talk—to be a good year.

Still at the risk of seeming to be an economic dyspeptic we re-publish the chart below. We do so, not to satisfy some inordinate appetite for gloom, but because we know that business depressions have a mean habit of arriving irrespective of what we think about them.

ilton, editor of the Wall Street Journal, now talks about the coming depression, only he sees it as "one of the mildest and most humane the country has experienced." Workers, of course will ask, mild and humane for whom? Is any sort of depression ever humane for workers?

"I can see that the business of the country is beginning to shape in the way the stock market barometer foreshadowed. It may be reassuring to say that the business and industrial recession now developing will be one of the mildest and most humane the country has experienced since the beginning of the century. During that time there have been seven depressions, two of them, in 1907 and 1920, of great severity.

jump better, and the conservative recession which I cannot help but foresee will afford admirable investment opportunities and justify the beginnings of future developments which may well be surprising."

On the other hand, L. K. Comstock, chairman of the National Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry, offers a more satisfactory picture.

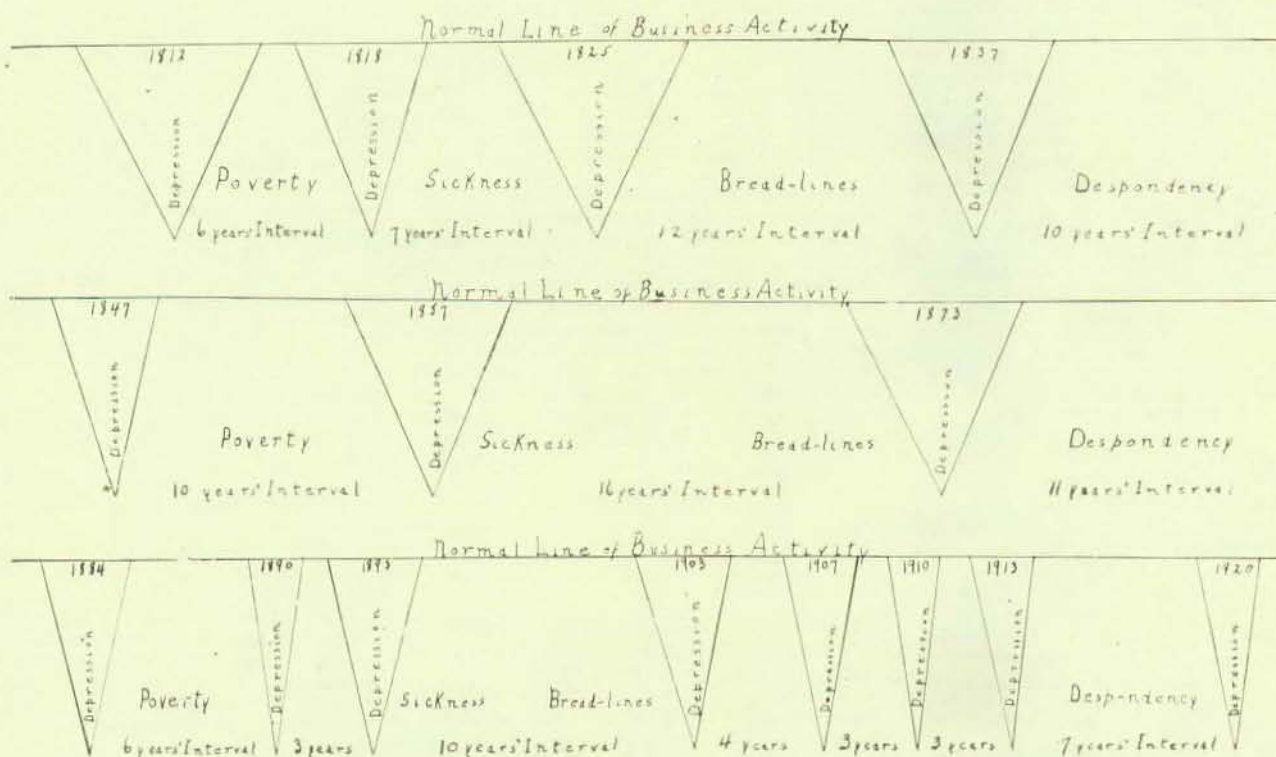
Mr. Comstock says:

"Electrical construction in large buildings will undoubtedly continue without diminution for the rest of this year nor do I look for any great slump in this class of building next year."

If the coming "recession" is "mild," if it is "humane," we suspect that the high wage

WHEN?—1927?

Chart of Recurring Cycles of Depression in Nation's History
Which Might Be Entitled "How the Workers Pay"



Science has made great advances. It has mastered the depths of the sea, the reaches of the upper air, the mysteries of the lower earth; it throws the human voice into the unmeasurable spaces, and contrives heavier-than-air machines which fly; but science has not yet contrived to get rid of periodic business depressions.

Not long ago a group of students from Soviet Russia came to the United States to study depressions, their check and remedy. "Is it possible," they were asked, "that you have depressions in Russia—in that new economic state?"

"Why, yes," they admitted without reluctance.

Now big business heads are wagging. Spokesmen like the editor of the Wall Street Journal are beginning to admit that the tremendous deflation of Wall Street stocks last spring was a bad omen. William Peter Ham-

"There is nothing remotely like those impending but in spite of the promise of a big winter wheat crop business tends to contract within orderly limits, surprisingly so in view of the vast extent of the gambling in real estate and what may be fairly called the abuse of the holding device in utility companies and the exaggerated values recently given in good-will in organized and broadly-expanded retail business.

"No country's business can go on expanding forever, and we should rejoice that ours can contract in a manner so eminently safe and sane as it is likely to do in the next few months. There must be something thoroughly sound about a national structure of commerce and industry which can be so simply and effectively strengthened without imperiling the foundations for anything but the merest scaffolding of the superstructure. As the French say, we are stepping back to

economy which labor has succeeded in getting accepted more widely than hitherto, has had more to do with it than any other factor.

THE JUDGE

By COVINGTON HALL

Behold the Judge, my son; impartial, fair,
Unerring as the compass and the square
Are all his judgments. Just to rich and poor,
Alike to all who pass the courthouse door,
Is he. His august eyes mark not your rags,
Nor yet your foe's plethoric money bags.
Equal before that black-robed figure there,
The ward-boss, striker, tramp and billionaire.
Justice alone he sees, in justice deals,
Beyond its service naught to him appeals.
Benignant, calm, austere, the law his rod,
Legality his one and only god,
Above ambition, power, place and pelf,
He giveth judgment. (He says so himself.)

Just Four More Payments and the Baby's Ours!

WHEN war wages climbed in America, and workers, enjoying a sudden rush of prosperity to the head, indulged themselves in such unwonted luxuries as silk shirts and player pianos, newspapers and magazines all over the country raised a concerted howl of amazement and disapproval at such scandalous goings on.

And now, when almost every American worker owns, or plans to own an automobile of some sort, when people of very moderate income are buying radios, phonographs, homes, furniture, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and other expensive merchandise as they never before have bought, what do you hear from the conservative press? A vast silence, in the main, a silence that hints eloquently of forbidden topics.

But here and there, in the financial publications, in the meetings of the retail stores associations, in the banking groups, you'll see indications that somebody is worrying. The liberal magazines, too, not afraid to tackle a ticklish subject, sometimes come right out and say that it isn't sound economics to spend money faster than you get it.

Because workers and other moderate salaried people are spending their pay faster than they get it. Ever since the war this has been helping to keep up production in America, by furnishing a big new market for any sort of goods that can be sold on the installment plan.

"Cheerful credit" or "dignified credit," you'll find plenty of it, and you may go through life, from the baby's birth to the complete funeral, with everything "on convenient monthly payments."

8 Billions on Tick

The American public has been going hard for installment buying. Barron's Financial Weekly, which ought to know, estimates the annual volume of purchase by installment at eight billion dollars. The automobile business garnered in about half of this for new and used cars. No wonder automobile makers boost the installment idea! A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker corporation, says authoritatively,

"Mass consumption is necessary to support mass production and high wages, and mass credit is the Atlas which holds up all of them."

Many bankers, too, have a good word for easy credit. Much of the financing of credit buying is done through banks and finance companies, and it has been a profitable service. Another reason why they are boosting is because they dare not knock. They realize the inexpediency of anything that would shake the public's confidence or diminish trade. Prosperity means lots of profits, which depend on lots of sales, which in turn means lots of people buying goods. Bankers are a closed-mouthed clan, and if they notice that America is spending as much on automobiles alone as she is putting into savings and investments, they are not saying much about it, publicly, at least.

"Sure, we got prosperity. Don't everybody say so?"

Around Circles to Better Wages

Arguments on both sides of the question, when they are heard at all, go something like this, the arguments for the affirmative

being taken almost intact from a recent press sheet issued by Ivy L. Lee and Associates:

The man with a small income is able, without suddenly disturbing large amounts of his capital, to buy many things formerly beyond his reach.

Large amounts of his capital! Ha! Ha! What chance has he to accumulate large amounts of capital, when his whole present and future surplus is being spent for luxuries?

The installment plan teaches thrift. The American citizen saves better when he goes into debt first.

Maybe he saves better, but what does he have to show for it? A second-hand car, worn-out clothes, a radio set? Going into debt to buy property that is going to wear out or decrease rapidly in value is not thrift.

Most of the opposition to the installment plan has emanated from those industries not adapted to it. It is stated that the plan has made the individual a poorer buyer of goods that must be sold for cash.

In order to possess non-essentials, many families cut down on essentials, set a less nourishing table, buy fewer shoes, and skimp on living quarters. Installment buyers let their grocery bills run overdue.

Since the installment buyer always pays a little more for his goods, his purchasing power is believed to be lowered. This opinion forgets that the raising of standards of living is never particular, but general. The man who owns a car and a piano increases his other tastes in proportion. He is a better buyer for all kinds of goods, no matter how they are sold. His purchasing power, too, is in reality increased by the extension of the credit system, because the larger sales made pos-

CHEERFUL?

This cheerful ditty was sung at a meeting of the National Credit Men's Association. Some other people, however, fail to see the humor in the situation.

*"A friend of mine bought a gramophone
For a dollar down and a dollar a week.
'This is the easiest graft I've known—
This dollar down and a dollar a week.'
So he bought a chair, and a fountain pen,
A runabout car and a stove, and then
A set of the 'Lives of Our Famous Men,'
For a dollar down and a dollar a week."*

*"Then he bought two brand new radio
sets,
For a dollar down and a dollar a week,
And a dozen cartons of cigarettes,
For a dollar down and a dollar a week.
Then he bought a ring that was fair to
see
For the lily-white hand of his bride-to-
be;
And after the wedding the minister's fee
Was a dollar down and a dollar a week."*

*"Then he bought a house for his familee
At a dollar down and a dollar a week,
And when they got sick, the doctor's fee
Was a dollar down and a dollar a week.
Then said his wife; 'I must be free;
These weekly payments are ruining me!'
So she got a divorce, and the alimonce
Was a dollar down and a dollar a week."*

sible by the installment method have lessened the price of the article sold.

Counting off payments on the principal made from time to time, what the installment buyer pays to the finance company is not 8 or 9 per cent, but actually 20 to 30 per cent! An automobile buyer who commands bank credit would save money by borrowing cash from his bank at 6 per cent. By borrowing directly, he would save not only the differential in the interest rate, but a possible 5 per cent more that many dealers allow for a clean cash deal. Buying for cash saves a large percentage of real money—accordingly he has this much more to spend on other goods.

Production has been kept up by the enormous volume of domestic consumption of goods. High production means plenty of employment which in turn results in high wage scales. Installment buying has made the American workman the best paid in the World.

That is the only real argument for installment buying. But if the great domestic market is to be kept up—and production shows no signs of slackening, so the market must continue to grow—there must be constant increases in real wages for the workers.

Now, if anyone is entitled to a share of the good things of the earth, it is the worker, the man who produces them. If he were left to himself, he would rarely spend beyond his income. He would buy judiciously, enjoying to the fullest each new possession, and his savings bank book would show a succession of small but regular entries.

"Sign Here," Shouts Ad Man

Modern salesmanship, however, cannot wait for judicious buyers. Advertising keeps up its constant hullabaloo, from billboards, magazines, newspapers, leaflets and letters; glib-tongued salesmen scurry in search of customers—is it any wonder that he sometimes find his resistance weakening under the din and pressure? America is the greatest country in the world for advertising and salesmanship. Now that the high-pressure gentlemen have used up the consumer's this week's dollar, they are baying hotly on the trail of next week's dollar, next year's dollar, and the bewildered worker is persuaded to "sign on the dotted line" for something that perhaps he doesn't want, won't use but has to pay for with money that might otherwise have gone for real necessities.

Of course, most of the merchandise he buys he will use and enjoy. His standard of living will rise. He may become steadier, more contented, even more ambitious as a worker. Instead of scrimping to save for his old age, he may live well and enjoy his youth and middle years. If he worries at all about the old age specter, he may put a portion of his installment spending into endowment insurance—a very good idea, by the way, for one who has no other savings plan.

"Installment" Bank Waxes Fat

The money he spends will, it is true, help pay the wages of other workers, and keep up the wage scale all around. But it will also help build up the profits of banks and the big finance companies now growing up so rapidly. One such concern, starting

with \$300,000 capital in 1912, now has \$67,000,000 in assets and a turnover of nearly \$200,000,000 a year. They earn their money by taking risks that banks will not take, and by maintaining efficient collection departments that dealers do not care to maintain.

Losses of credit concerns are said to be surprisingly light. As long as wages are high, wage-earners as a whole are not prone to dodge their debts. One large finance company, specializing in automobile "paper," is said to have lost less than one-fifth of one per cent thereof over an eight year period.

The finance companies must realize that it is to their interest to aid and abet the worker in his demand for higher real wages.

In time of inflation, a general reduction in wages is a pin with a dangerously sharp point. Prick the installment bubble—the market collapses, finances topple, factories shut down, profits and employment drop like twin plummets.

No, it is quite apparent that wages must be kept up. It may be that the finance companies are responsible, in their quiet, unassuming way, for that surprising change of sentiment on the part of some large employers, toward the higher wage scale as a basic principle.

But organized labor naturally does not encourage its members to place a heavy mortgage on their future earnings, and from the headquarters of the Typographical Union comes a broad criticism of installment buying, stating, in part:

"Good wages and healthful working conditions cannot add greatly to the wage-earner's happiness if he persists in getting into debt. The root of the evil is the tremendous growth of credit business, which in the last decade has raised a need of defense against the high-pressure type of salesman . . . Insinuating salesmen trained in selling-psychology and in 'credit desire,' abetted by wives jealous of neighbors' display, are constantly waiting to take the breadwinner in a weak moment and unload something on him."

Writing in the Atlantic Monthly, Arthur Pound, author of "The Iron Man in Industry," declares that union labor has good reason to be wary.

"Union printers overloaded with installment contracts are likely to be sluggards in paying union dues; that, I dare say, is the root-reason for this particular criticism. Union labor has plenty of other good, selfish reasons for objecting to arrangements

which, in effect, enforce upon conscientious working men a new sort of peonage. A union man carrying a load of contract debts is likely to suffer long and stand much. In a strike he must have more help from headquarters than his fellow who has larger savings, untapped credit, and few or no obligations."

Bankers Begin To Worry

Some bankers are beginning to realize the danger into which they have been stepping so blithely. They urge a sounder, more conservative credit basis. But they cannot demand it, for that would merely send the credit profits over to some other banker or financier. Credit is too easy right now to be checked abruptly.

Leading banks and discount companies made one effort to apply a gentle brake to automobile financing. In December, 1924, a series of resolutions were adopted which it was hoped the buyers and sellers of automobile finance notes would adhere to. On new passenger cars, the down payment was to be not less than one-third of the cash, or 30 per cent of the time selling price; monthly installments were to be distributed over not more than 12 months. Used car financing was to be on similar terms. But alas, the resolutions, mild and reasonable as they seemed, simply didn't work. Prospective buyers of automobiles always could find plenty of dealers and discount companies willing—nay, eager—to go "scabbing" on the resolutions.

The New Republic, in a recent editorial, says that time buying increases the market only temporarily, and that a slump is almost inevitable.

High Wages a Solution

"Business, faced with a technical ability to produce which grows faster than the real incomes of the bulk of the consumers, has turned to time-payment as to a drug. Temporarily stimulating, it brings ultimate weakness." And the editorial goes on to quote from the New Republic of a year ago—this significant prophecy:

"Eventually business must face the necessity of increasing general purchasing power as fast as it increases its production. It cannot depend on temporary expedients such as advertising, salesmanship, and the expansion of credit. It must eventually raise wages or lower prices or both. Some time, if we are to avoid the boom-depression cycle, there must be a working adjustment between new investment and popular income, between profits and wages. There must be an adequate and progressive distribution of the benefits of mechanical civilization."

It is noteworthy that the new market opened up by time selling is most of all a luxury market. Ninety-five per cent of pianos and phonographs are paid for on installments; 85 per cent of radio cabinets, 75 per cent of automobiles are bought on "easy monthly payments."

But working people must understand that though "cheerful credit" produces these coveted luxuries immediately and with seeming ease, all this smiling convenience has its price in hard, cold dollars. Not from a labor publication, but straight from Wall Street (Continued on Page 301)



"DRESS UP—ON LIBERAL CREDIT"

"Because," as an advertiser so aptly puts it, "You like nice things." Everybody does. Beautiful clothes, irresistibly advertised, charmingly displayed, are made to lure the eyes of woman. Some of us haven't the ready cash to buy them. Hence the credit clothing shops, whose enormously inflated prices keep many a poor working girl very poor indeed. Modern life is full of pretty traps to catch the poor and make them pay a higher price on this business of living. Installment selling is one of them.

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Devoted
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Cause



of
Organized
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His Achievements Live

Man dies, but his achievements live. To this statement, nothing need be added to pay a deserving tribute to our late associate officer, Frank J. McNulty. His departure from our midst casts a shadow of grief over the organization. Our loss is manifold—a loyal and lovable friend and associate, an able and conscientious officer. However, his death does not take away the principles that he advocated or the results of the efforts he put forth for the cause he loved. These will remain as an eternal monument to his memory.

Few men, if any, in the labor movement or public life had more friends and admirers and too few in death leave behind a brighter record of service to humanity.

Gone, yes. Forgotten, no.

Minneapolis' Glory and Shame

Minneapolis will remember Albert Gullette for a long time. He gave his life that truth and the common weal might be furthered. As principal of the Adams School, he felt keenly the injustice of the brutal, unscientific and anti-social administration of the schools by Supt. Frank Webster and a bitterly reactionary school board representing only about one-third of the people of Minneapolis. In their medieval campaign of terror, the school officials have cast a black pall of silence over the schools, intimidating teachers, and setting back the education of every child fifty years. They have violated every canon of decency in discharging several teachers and principals, leaders in the teachers' unions, and the most progressive and outspoken of the educators, without any but the most impudent and trivial causes. They have done all this with a smugness and holy righteousness that sickens every honest heart.

Albert Gullette saw all this and he was wounded sorely. So writing a letter, he spoke bravely out against these black injustices, and then quietly took his own life, knowing if he did not, he too would be discharged, and hounded by the self-righteous tyrants into disgrace.

These were Gullette's last words:

"I want to render a final service to the schools which I have served faithfully and efficiently for 24 years. I am therefore presenting the school situation as it is. At no time during my service have the teachers of the city been so anxious, so unhappy and so distressed as they are today. Many will

The Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators

protest to the contrary because they do not want to lose their jobs. But if there are any who are unafraid they will confirm the statement."

Such an act as this simple teacher's is Minneapolis' glory and her shame.

Now It Can Be Told

Time brings changes. Old customs fade, and new fashions in indiscretion arrive. We are not very old, and yet we can remember when to say that 2 per cent of the people owns 60 per cent of America's wealth was a dire misdemeanor. In fact, to even so much as whisper it, meant suspicion of certain college professors—suspicion that at times led to merciless expulsion from unenlightened college faculties.

Now comes the Federal Trade Commission—a body that is notable for its calm, staid respectability—with a report just as startling.

Here are the high-lights in that report.

Total national wealth in 1922—353 billions.

Total national income in 1923—70 billion.

1 per cent owned 59 per cent of the wealth.

13 per cent owned 90 per cent of the wealth.

6 companies controlled 33 per cent of the water power.

8 companies controlled 75 per cent of hard coal.

2 companies controlled 50 per cent iron ore.

4 companies controlled 50 per cent of copper.

30 companies controlled 12½ per cent of oil.

Now we all can talk about it. Concentration of wealth is a demonstrable fact. Control by great wealth of social machinery is a self-evident consequent.

High Wage Economy

Labor's theory of high wages is getting wider and wider acceptance. Two young

British engineers have written a little book entitled "The Secret of High Wages." Their view of high wage economy is based upon a personal study of conditions in the United States, made as the newspapers announce at the author's expense. Though the book is filled with futile little errors and half-truths, due in part to an over-exuberant admiration for America's industrial technique, and in part due to the haste with which the young authors looked over America, and then hastened to put their impressions between the covers of a book, still it has point.

"It is accepted in America," Messrs. Austin and Lloyd contend, "that the higher the wages labor is able to earn, the better it is for the community as a whole, since it enables the working man to raise his standard of living. With higher wages he can afford to obtain some of the comforts of life and these stimulate his desire for more comforts and even luxuries. The logical outcome of this state of things is that he is incited to greater effort in his productive capacity."

No worker is going to take issue with that stating of high wage economy. The error lies in supposing that these principles are everywhere accepted—on the railroads, for instance. In unorganized industries, for another. It is also a speculative question whether American employers, who are now paying the higher wages, will continue the practice in the fire of a business depression.

Employer Walking Delegates Every now and then a spokesman for Big Business like Judge Gary attacks labor officials. The accusation usually consists in damning them for their influence with their own membership, and for the salaries received. These indicters fail to say anything about the high-priced company union managers being employed by big corporations. Their salaries often run as high as \$30,000 a year. These employee managers fan the fires of hatred against organized labor as a consistent policy of the profession. They know that their jobs are dependent on keeping real unions out of the plant. They act accordingly. A professor of industrial relations is authority for the statement that these employee managers are more responsible for the continued open shop battle than any other one force. They spend much of their time in fighting unionism. They are specialists in intrigue. Just what their constructive function in industry is not yet made evident—unless it be to take out their share of the profits.

A Tragic Failure Let us say this again: Men may do right, because it is right, because they want to do the right thing, but you can't make them do it by passing laws. Men simply are not made that way. Take prohibition. It has proved to be the greatest farce we have ever known. It has simply reeked with insincerity and dishonesty, bribery, corruption and poison. It has filled more jails, insane asylums and graves, wrecked more lives, made more criminals and raised more hell in general than all other experiments we have ever tried.

This is no new argument. The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher advanced it as far back as December 3, 1882, when delivering a sermon in the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn. He then put the case better than we can do it today. Listen to him:

"To attempt to create morality by law, is of all things supremely and superbly foolish. If we could create moral feeling by law, we could get, now and then, a whole legislature which would have all men converted in a year; but we cannot.

"In America a law with no popular public sentiment behind it, or with no active good-will behind it, is like a gun with no powder in it.

"Next comes the question of the right of the law to determine whether a man shall or shall not drink. On that subject I am in favor of men not drinking unless you tell them that they shall not drink.

"John Calvin, whose name is held up to such reproach, would, if he had been alive nowadays, have been an advanced man in the community; he was a natural reformer; and in lecturing his students on the subject of the Sabbath, and telling them of its blessings and good influences, said to them: 'Keep the Lord's day, unless men in authority command you to keep it; then break it as an evidence of your liberty.'

"And so, if any man, or any community were to say to me, 'you shan't drink wine when you think it best,' I would say, 'I will' with no other reason but to show that I am a free man. But if my physician should say to me, 'It is not wholesome, it is mischievous for you,' appealing to my reason and judgment, then I would say, 'It is of no matter; I will not.'

"Leave to every man his personal and individual liberty. Diminish his temptation by persuasion, by good reasons, and by kindly influence, but not by authority—not by coercion. Of one thing I am very certain—that you cannot by legislation create temperance."

A Movement of Hope This is a pessimistic age. There are men, slipped from the old faiths, who go desperately into rooms and blow their brains out. There are authors of best-selling books who see no good in life, or love, or work, or service. There are no more illusions, no more hopes. The age is darkened.

The cause? The Great War, perhaps. Science's revelations, perhaps. But more likely, a way of life.

It is strange, but we do not find much pessimism in the labor movement. To be sure, there are pessimists among us—fatigued and pained individuals who have lost the power to struggle. But generally ours is a movement of hope. We grant that life is a mess; that the present social system is not suited to man's highest aspirations. But we see progress, because we as a social group have made progress. We see progress, we have hope, because we are not penned up in stuffy little rooms, reading the stale culture of past centuries, but are out working with things, building the present and the future. Little men who grow sour on life, grow so because they have not work to do. If they should leave their libraries, and take the open road, they would likely regain their faith in—if not in themselves, or the world, in men as individuals—then in the collective struggles of society. There is nothing like work, yes, physical work, to redeem the spirit.

Almost alone among labor periodicals is the American Federationist paying any attention to beauty. Thornton Oakley's black and white drawings in the June number are not only works of art, but they are magnificent renderings of a noble and worthy propaganda—a propaganda in behalf of labor's ideal against its debasement.

A New Wage Goal Labor has made wage gains in the last few years—not only in cash, but in a sound understanding of what constitutes a decent wage. As yet, however, labor has to include in any yearly budget a sum sufficient to pay the annual premiums upon a \$10,000 life insurance policy. Such a sum materializing on death to wife and family would then be only sufficient to tide the family over the immediate hardships. Yet such a sum would represent the difference between dire want and subsistence.

Labor has won a battle on making industry stand the cost of accidents incurred on the job; but aren't many deaths, called natural, caused by the life of hardship on the job?

It is not unlikely that the sum of \$350—premium on \$10,000 of straight life—will come to be a regular part of the budgets of the future.

Mark Sullivan, venerable writer for respectable papers, says: "Any person who has studied recent American history carefully, who has gone back over some 25 years to make comparisons between the past and the present, is apt to be impressed by the number of respects in which the labor unions and their leaders have turned out to be correct in the positions they have taken about public affairs." Why not? They are nearer to the people than any other group of men.



FRANK J. McNULTY

President Emeritus

Chairman, International Executive Board

Born, Londonderry, Ireland, August 10, 1872—Died, Newark, N. J., May 26, 1926



CRUMBLING AMERICAN PLAN EXPOSED BY L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Local Union 595 is in the thick of the open-shop fight in Oakland and San Francisco. A letter addressed to one of the most virulent of the American plan firms, the Thomas Day Company, by W. H. Tyrell, business agent of 595, has attracted wide attention on the Pacific coast. It is being reprinted widely in labor papers of the west as a clear analysis of the presumptions, hypocrisies and misstatements of the American Plan Group.

The following are smacking excerpts from his letter:

"Too many promoters of the so-called American Plan are concerned in safeguarding the 'freedom' of the non-union man to work below the wage standards demanded by the organized men of his own craft," the letter states. "We can refer to American Plan adherents as to no other group of men

since the passing of the advocate of chattel slavery, that old saying, 'The Devil can cite scripture to serve his purpose.'

"Because it is founded upon dishonesty and insincerity, the American Plan contains the elements of its own defeat. Its adherents prate against tyranny and at the same time force and coerce contractors into following a program by threats of ruin to be accomplished by restricted bank credit and curtailment of building supplies. Its adherents publicly endorse a wage scale as being fair and just but privately decline paying it. Its adherents announce to the public that they are committed to a policy of being absolutely fair and impartial as between union and non-union men in the matter of employment. But privately they discriminate against union men.

"The San Francisco Industrial Association

sets itself up in print as a defender of law and order but, so I understand, privately employs lawless thugs to wield blackjacks in criminal acts of violence, as was revealed some months ago in affidavits, made by two of said thugs.

"As business representative of Electrical Workers' Union No. 595, I. B. E. W., I will make this proposition to you. Call together in some vast hall representatives of all organizations founded for the purpose of establishing and upholding an adequate price for whatever its members have to sell in the way of commodities or service. Urge these organizations to disband immediately and go back to individual competition. If they agree to disband, all of them, contractors, material men, architects, bankers, lawyers, doctors, food dealers, realtors, fruit growers, hotel owners, cannery men, dentists, landlords, undertakers, etc., and if you will bring about a disbandment of all rate fixing and protective organizations among business and professional men, I will then proceed to use my most earnest efforts to disrupt, disband and disperse my own organization, Electrical Workers Union No. 595. But if you look with tolerance, these organizations being on your own side of the fence, what right have you to maintain a hostile attitude toward labor organizations and still pose as a fair minded man?

"By reading the paper, I understand that a notorious Greek gunman known as 'Black Jack Gerome' is again active against organized labor in San Francisco. Whose dues or contributions are financing the operations of this alien thug in supporting the American Plan? Whose union is the paymaster in this case, Mr. Garby?

"At this time, Mr. Garby, I would like to ask you a personal question. Whose union or association is it that has caused an attempt to be made once again to establish the material permit system. By that I mean caused material dealers to refuse to sell material to contractors who have union men in their employ. In other words refusing to sell material to firms that have not in their employ non-union men."

GREAT BANK TOPS JAPANESE CO-OPS.

Capped by a Central Credit Bank with a capital of \$15,000,000, the cooperative movement of Japan looms as the most significant attempt yet made in the Island Empire to raise the standard of living of its fifty million peasants and workingmen. So widespread is the influence of the cooperative movement that the government itself is now fostering its progress, realizing that the nation's prosperity rests upon the welfare of its millions of toilers.

Introduced from Europe—like many of Japan's other modern developments—the Japanese cooperative movement was founded by Viscount Shinagawa and Count Hirata at the dawn of the twentieth century. Today there are nearly 15,000 cooperative societies with 3,000,000 members and a total capital of \$210,000,000.

These facts and a survey of Japan's remarkable cooperative achievements are contained in a booklet just issued by the Central Union of Cooperative Societies (Sangio-kumiai Chuokai) of Tokyo, and procurable through the All-American Cooperative Commission for 25 cents.

Johnny's Diagnosis

"Mother," cried little Mary, as she rushed into the farm house they were visiting, "Johnny wants the listerine. He's just caught the cutest little black and white animal, and he thinks it's got halitosis."



WOMAN'S WORK



"THIS CHILDREN BUSINESS—"

Plain Talks by the Wife of a Union Man

LOLA helped me fish Danny out of the stream and dry him off. Luckily he wasn't very wet, and the day was warm.

"Why on earth couldn't you men look after him?" she demanded scornfully of Tom and Mac.

"Oh, that's a woman's job," I put in, before they had thought up an excuse.

We went back to our grassy bank and laid Danny out on a blanket in the sun to dry.

"I suppose that's another part of this children business you were telling me about," said Lola, persuasively.

"You're kind of interested?" I asked. I had a hunch there was something serious between Lola and her sweetie, Mac, and by the expression on her face I knew I had been right.

"Well, it's a subject no woman can know too much about, isn't it?" she asked, defensively.

"That's what people are beginning to think. A couple of generations ago, a woman might have twelve or sixteen children and it wasn't unusual. Of course she never brought up that many—about half of them died, and that wasn't unusual either. The modern way is to have a few and hang onto 'em, like I do with mine."

"Seems to me I read an article somewhere by a man who thought people's families should be in ratio to their wealth. If you had three thousand in the bank you could have one child, and so on up. Now that's the logical way. But it seems you can't make the rich people have children—they'd rather have cute little dogs."

I replied, "I know wives of business men and professional men, people whose income was around \$5,000 a year, who would just love to have more children than the one or two they think they can afford, but they have to live in the city where prices are high, and \$5,000 just doesn't go as far as it used to. They feel that they must maintain their social position, keep a car, live in the 'nice' part of town, and entertain a bit. So they have one child, or two, or maybe none at all."

"Well, I hope I never have a social position," cried Lola. "Guess I'm just a natural-born low brow."

"Life is getting tougher and tougher for the white collar workers, because they don't know how to organize."

"Well, now, about this children stuff," wheedled Lola, "After you've got your child, your expensive investment, what do you do with it?"

"Believe me, you have to take good care of it," I replied, soberly. "In the old days, about all your boy had to know was to jump, quick whenever his father yelled at him, and if he didn't, you licked him. That was child discipline. Now they seem to think a child's too delicate to be spanked, all the educators and child specialists and folks who write in the newspapers. Isn't just his little outside that's too delicate, but it's his mental reactions that must be protected from harshness. Maybe they're right, but I must say I

think it depends a lot on the kind of a child you have. Danny's no sensitive plant, and once in a while I have to get really hard boiled with him, but Margy's much different. When she gets pouty, which isn't often, I just ignore her for a while, and pretty soon she says she's sorry."

"I think your kids are just about O. K., Mrs. Tom. I know how careful you are about what goes in their tummies, but what do you do about what gets into their minds?"

"That's the most important part of the whole business. You have to watch all the time to correct the wrong ideas they pick up. The schools are bound to make little patriots of them, and their idea of patriotism seems to be, 'my country, right or wrong.' I'm not so keen about that wrong part. There was one history teacher, for instance . . . all the year the boys played nothing but soldier. You understand, it isn't all the teachers' fault, because most of them are just young girls, and they teach it the way the book says. They're afraid to branch out for themselves. Once in a while you find a teacher who is really bright and intelligent, but most of them are just average humans like the rest of us and you know the children are supposed to think the teacher is infallible."

"Do the white collar kids look down on the working man's kids the way they used to when I was in school?" she asked.

"Not so much. My youngsters are dressed as well as any of 'em, and I've trained them to be proud that their daddy is a union electrician. Once in a while some boy whose father is a teller in the bank, or an office man, tries to high-hat Danny, but they don't get far with it. You know a boy just has to brag about his father, and you have to see that he knows the right things to brag about. Danny knows that his dad is doing useful work, that he plays fair with his fellow workers, makes good money and pays his bills promptly, and tries to be kind and fair with everyone."

"That's a pretty good moral code," Lola commented.

"Oh, you have to be pretty careful that way when you have children. Father and mother have to be as perfect as the teacher."

Tom and Mac were coming up from the stream with their string of glistening fish and I could see that Lola's eyes rested approvingly on Mac's sturdy figure and attractive good-natured face.

"It sounds like a difficult business," she mused.

"Oh, it is, but it's the happiest one in the world."

MOTHER OF MILLIONS



GRACE ABBOTT

More children than the old woman who lived in a shoe, has Miss Grace Abbott to look after, but unlike that unfortunate lady, she knows quite well what to do, if Congress or the Supreme Court or somebody like that wouldn't get underfoot.

Miss Abbott is chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau and her job is to look after the needs of several million children. Under her direction the investigations in the field of maternal and child hygiene, child labor, juvenile delinquency, dependency and deficiency are conducted. Through these findings the Bureau is able to recommend the sort of legislation that is needed.

Miss Abbott was appointed director of the Child Labor Division of the U. S. Children's Bureau in 1917, and was responsible for the administration of the first federal child labor law, which forbade the interstate transportation of products of child labor, until this law was declared unconstitutional.

When Julia Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau for 10 years, resigned in 1921, she recommended Miss Abbott as her successor, citing her qualities of genuine, democratic, human understanding and keen intellectual discrimination.

One of the big jobs now being done by the Bureau is the administration of the Federal Maternity and Infancy Act, to protect the health of mothers and babies. Forty-three states now co-operate with the Bureau.

Not only American children, but those of other lands may benefit through the wisdom and kindness of Miss Abbott, for in 1922 she was appointed as the representative of the United States on the advisory committee on the traffic in women and children of the League of Nations through which an extensive study of child welfare is planned.

Russian Mayonnaise Salad Dressing

6 tablespoonfuls mayonnaise.
11-3 tablespoonfuls chopped pimentoes.
6 sprigs chives, chopped.
3 tablespoonfuls chili sauce.
½ teaspoonful chopped capers.
1½ teaspoonfuls Tarragon vinegar.
1½ tablespoonfuls whipped cream.
Mix in order given.

Fashions of the Hour

The Parisian
Dinner SuitA Painted Frock
for Afternoon

A Gay New Coat for Sports

The Masculine Dinner Costume

Exceedingly mannish is this dinner costume sponsored by a Paris designer. The short skirt is of moire silk, the jacket, of broadcloth, follows exactly the lines of the masculine dinner jacket. Even the bow tie and wing collar are there to complete the effect.

A Charming New Sports Coat

Like many smart summer sports coats, this one wears a huge fur collar, of red fox. The fabric is extremely light gray flannel, criss-crossed with red stripes. Plaids of every sort are forecast for great popularity this summer and the coming fall. Miss Gertrude Olmstead, the attractive screen star, posed for this picture.

The "Malaga" Painted Dress

Named for the grape it pictures, is this exotic summer frock, the "Malaga," of deep blue satin-back crepe, gorgeously decorated with hand-painted bunches of grapes. The boyish Peter Pan collar is cleverly scalloped, and this note is repeated in the bell cuffs.

Summer Salads

Simple, Cool and Most Attractive

A salad should be one of the main features of at least one meal a day during the hot weather, and if the housewife will train herself to be "salad minded" she will save herself much of the hot kitchen work that makes summer so unpleasant.

Summer salads should be easy to make, and always attractive to the eye, as appetites sometimes need to be tempted on warm days.

CHICKEN SALAD

Cut cold boiled fowl or remnants of roast chicken in one-half inch cubes and marinate with French dressing. Add an equal quantity of celery, washed, scraped, cut in small pieces, chilled in cold water, drained and dried on a towel. Just before serving moisten with cream, oil, or mayonnaise dressing. Mound on a salad dish and garnish with yolks of hard-boiled eggs forced through a potato ricer, capers, and celery tips.

STUFFED TOMATO SALAD

Peel medium sized tomatoes. Remove thin slice from top of each and take out seeds and some of the pulp. Sprinkle inside with salt, invert, let stand one-half hour. Tomatoes may be stuffed with any of the following fillings:

Fresh pineapple cut in small cubes or shredded, and nut meats, using two-thirds pineapple and one-third nut meats. Mix with mayonnaise dressing, garnish with mayonnaise, half of nut meats, serve on bed of lettuce leaves.

Fill tomatoes with cucumbers cut in small cubes, mixed with mayonnaise dressing. Arrange on lettuce leaves and garnish top with mayonnaise.

Fill tomatoes with hard-boiled eggs, chopped and mixed with mayonnaise, salt and pepper; serve on lettuce leaves, garnished with mayonnaise and a dash of paprika.

A pretty stuffed tomato salad is made by inserting in each tomato six or eight stalks of cold boiled asparagus. Put over asparagus, resting on rims of tomato, one-fourth inch rings cut from cold boiled beet. Over beet rings arrange one-fourth inch rings cut from green pepper, and over green pepper rings, red pepper rings. Arrange for individual service on lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise or French dressing.

GRAPEFRUIT SALAD

Remove pulp of grapefruit from skin and seeds, chill thoroughly, serve in cups made from head lettuce garnished with strips of pimento with French dressing.

STRAWBERRY SALAD

Wash, hull and cut one pint selected strawberries in halves, lengthwise. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, cover and let stand in ice-box till thoroughly chilled. Arrange in eight nests of white lettuce leaves and cover fruit with one-half pint of whipped cream (seasoned with salt and paprika) to which has been added one-half cup mayonnaise dressing. Garnish with halves of strawberries and chopped nuts.

Principles of Electromagnetic Conversion

By PROFESSOR C. M. JANSKY

AFTER our excursion into philosophical and social fields let us get back on less controversial ground and show how the principles discussed in preceding papers are made use of in the electrical transformation of energy. A simple experiment shows that a wire through which or along which an electrical current is flowing is surrounded by a magnetic field, and that its temperature rises. In other words, the current carrying wire has some of the properties of a magnet and also converts some of the energy of the current into heat which may or may not be available for useful work. The fact, however, that two magnets react when near each other and, furthermore, the axiom of Newton that action is equal and opposite to reaction, are the basic principles in the electrical conversion of energy.

Even a cursory examination of any electro-magnetic converter of energy will show it to contain two more or less separate and distinct circuits. An electric current flowing in one of these circuits provides the magnetism by whose reaction with the second circuit the energy is transferred or converted.

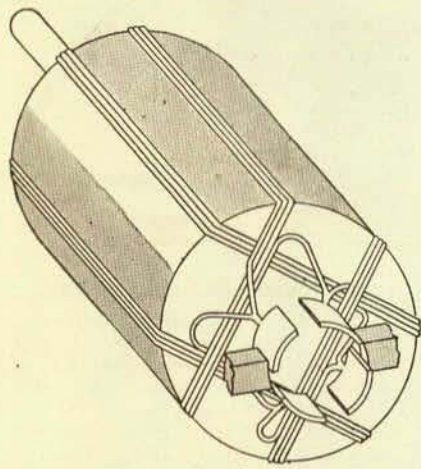


Fig. 6

Furthermore, another indispensable condition for the transfer of energy electro-magnetically from one circuit to the other is relative motion of the magnetic flux, produced by the current in one circuit, and the other circuit. This is analogous to the mechanical transformation of energy. For example, pressure or force alone will do work only if the body on which it acts moves. If the body does not move, the pressure may be ever so great, no work is done. Likewise, the force between two magnetic fields may be great, but unless there is relative motion between the two, no work is done or no energy is transformed, or transferred from one to the other. When these fundamental principles are once grasped, much of the mystery associated with the operation of electrical machinery disappears. At the risk of being accused of repetition these principles will be elucidated still further by the aid of illustrations.

Down-Push and Up-Pull

By referring to Fig 5, p. 109, of the March JOURNAL, the reader will see that the magnetic lines at A are more dense than at B, and likewise that these lines are concave downward. These lines have some of the properties of rubber bands, and therefore those at A will exert a downward force on

the conductor. As action cannot exist without reaction, the conductor, to remain in the position indicated, must exert an upward force on the lines equal to the downward force of the magnetic lines. By mounting the conductor on a rotatable element as shown in Fig. 6 and then mounting this rotatable element on an axis between the poles of an electro-magnet as shown in Fig. 7, the relative motion mentioned above can be obtained. The magnet poles are the projecting pieces NN and SS and the rotatable element, called the armature, is the inner circle on the periphery of which are mounted the conductors whose cross sections are the small circles with crosses and dots. Again referring to Fig. 5, p. 109, if the conductor is made to move against the force of the magnetic lines, that is upward, a current will be developed in the conductor and the magnetic field surrounding the current will oppose the motion and the machine will be a generator. On the other hand, if a current of electricity is sent through the conductor in the same direction but no force is applied to drive the conductor from B towards A, the force of the magnetic lines will move the conductor downward and the machine will act as a motor. In either case, however, the force upward is just equal to the force downward, a principle not fully understood even by university students. In reality it is merely Newton's third law applied to the reaction between magnetic fields instead of material bodies. It was pointed out in a preceding article that electromagnetic machines were unique in that one element exerted a force on another element without a material body acting as the transfer agent. Thus the force of action and reaction between the conductors on the armature and the poles of the magnetic field is produced by the same agent as that which repels two like poles of magnets, or put in another way, the force is a natural consequence of two magnetic fields trying to occupy the same space at the same time. Whether the machine will act as a motor or as a generator will depend upon the manner in which energy is supplied to it. If the conductors are driven against the force of the magnetic field, mechanical energy supplied to the pulley is converted into electrical energy in the armature conductors, while if electrical energy is supplied to the armature conductors, so that the resultant motion is in the direction of the force exerted by the magnetic field, electrical energy is converted into mechanical energy at the pulley. In

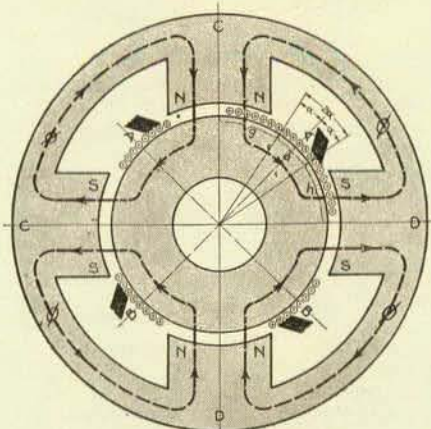


Fig. 7

either case the law of conservation of energy applies. Energy supplied in one form appears as energy in another form.

Action and Reaction Evident Again

As a necessary corollary to Newton's law of action and reaction is the equally unappreciated law that no energy can be transformed mechanically unless there is a reaction between the two agents involved in the transformation. The steam in the engine cylinder can do no work unless the piston pushes back on the steam. Likewise no transformation of energy can take place in an electric machine unless the element of the machine receiving the energy reacts on the element delivering the energy. This is a fundamental principle which when fully understood will explain many perplexing problems. When a generator is running idle its conductors are cutting or moving across a magnetic field and yet only a comparatively small force is needed to keep it in motion. But when a load is put on the generator, or when its terminals are short circuited, at once the reaction becomes almost great the transformation or transfer of energy enough to stall the engine. This reaction is an indispensable condition associated with mechanically from one system or machine to

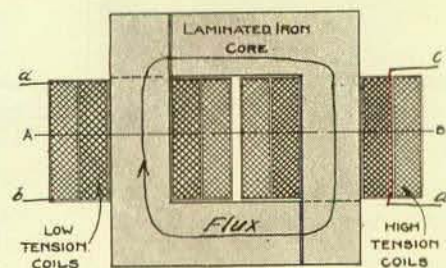


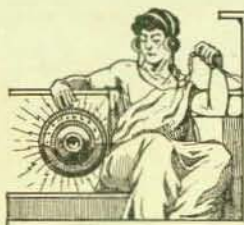
Fig. 8

another. This reaction, however, need not always be a mechanical force, but it must be appropriate to the acting agent. Thus, when the energy is being delivered through the agency of a mechanical force, the reaction is a mechanical force. However, when the energy is being delivered through the agency of an electro-motive force which causes a stream of electrons to flow in the conductors, the reaction is another and counteracting electro-motive force. That is, the reaction is determined by the agency acting.

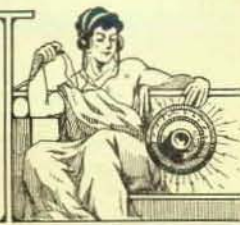
Energy Humpty-Dumpty Falls

A concrete illustration of this principle is the development of counter electro-motive force in the armature conductors of a motor. The conductors on the armature of the motor receive energy in the electrical form from an outside source and by transformation transfer this energy, or a portion of it at least, to the device driven by the motor. Before the armature conductors can act as a transfer agent, an e. m. f. must be set up in them which tends to prevent the entry of this stream of electrons. It is thus obvious that an efficient motor must develop a high counter electro-motive force. If only a relatively small electro-motive force is developed, most of the energy delivered to the armature is converted into heat and becomes unavailable for useful work. Heat, therefore, is the lowest form of energy and the energy converted into heat by friction, resistance, eddy

(Continued on page 300)



RADIO



ELEMENTS OF RADIO—PART 3

By JAMES E. SMITH, President National Radio Institute.

THE vacuum tube is the heart of the receiving set. It is, beyond question, the most important single accomplishment in radio history. In addition to its having made possible dependable long-range reception, it brought about the perfection of voice broadcasting, never feasible until the tube's development. The uses of the vacuum tube are not confined to radio, as every telephone electrician knows. Many services have been found for the vacuum tube in fields removed from radio.

Electron Theory in a Nutshell

In order to comprehend the action of a vacuum tube it is first essential that we be acquainted with the modern views of matter. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the electron theory, its chief hypotheses may be summed up briefly.

The smallest known chemical division of any particle of matter is an atom. Since the filament of a vacuum tube is usually composed of tungsten wire, let us take such a wire for our illustration. We know that this wire is made up of an almost infinite number of atoms, quantities which are far too small to be seen.

It is now believed—and this is the first premise of the electron theory—that such an atom is not the smallest possible particle of matter, but that each atom is made up of a central nucleus called "protons" and many other particles called "electrons" which revolve about the proton much in the same manner that our solar system revolves about its sun.

In the last analysis of any kind of matter—the atom and its constituents—it is now believed the only difference to be found is that of arrangement, the quality of all protons and electrons being the same. The tungsten atom is made up of 74 electrons revolving about a nucleus of 200 protons together with more than one hundred other electrons tightly held together. The simplest atom known—that of hydrogen—is composed of only one electron revolving around one proton.

The electrons are negative, the protons positive; it is their mutual attraction which holds them together. And though a piece of wood or iron or rubber or tungsten may look very dense and solid to our eyes, the electrons and protons which make up each atom in reality are no closer together, in proportion to their sizes, than are the planets with the sun.

Within the atom there is constant motion; electrons whirl about their protons at dizzy speeds. It may be a mental feat to hold your hand before your eyes and conceive of the fact that such an action is taking place in your very palm, but such is the case. A difference in potential between atoms will cause the displacement of border electrons, which are attracted by the positive potential. A difference of potential constantly maintained causes a constant displacement of electrons which flow in a stream from

atom to atom. Such a drift, while its speed is of incredible magnitude in comparison with the actual size of the electrons, is rather slow when expressed in inches and seconds. This drift of electrons is a current of electricity.

Let us form an impression of the physical size of the electron. If a ball of tungsten as large as those balls used in an ordinary ball bearing could be magnified to the size of the earth, one of its atoms would be as large as a baseball, and each electron within the atom would be less than one-thousandth of an inch in diameter.

Motion of Atoms and Electrons

At ordinary temperatures the atoms of which any body of matter is composed are not stationary, but move about rapidly in all directions, in a zig-zag fashion. Their

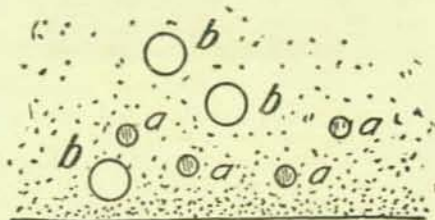


Fig. 1—There is an atmosphere around a hot tungsten filament, in a vacuum, about as indicated here; mixed with the cloud of electrons are atoms of gas, a, a, a, which have not been completely pumped out of the vessel containing the hot tungsten and some few tungsten atoms, b, b, b.

motion is erratic, much as would be that of a number of tennis balls shaken up in a large box. If there are any free electrons present, they bounce about at a much higher velocity. The average velocity of such free electrons at ordinary temperatures is about 50 miles a second.

As the temperature is lowered this action slows down and finally ceases. But if the body is heated, the action speeds up. When this speed is great enough free electrons are

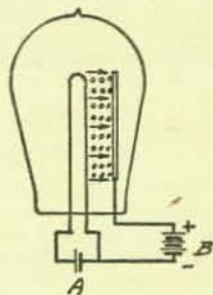


Fig. 2—Two-Electrode Vacuum Tube.

shot off from the surface into space. In a good vacuum a much larger number of electrons will be thrown off at the same temperature than would be the case in air. The radio-active metals throw off these free elec-

trons at ordinary temperatures; when heated the electrons are thrown off in countless streams.

The vacuum tube makes use of a thoriated tungsten wire for its filament, and when this wire is heated by the A battery of your set, it throws off a large number of negative electrons.

The Edison Effect

Thomas Edison, in 1890, while experimenting with electric lamps, discovered that if an electrode were sealed in an electric lamp and insulated from the filament, it became negatively charged when the filament was lighted. Edison made no practical use of this discovery.

It is now understood that the heated filament discharged free electrons into space, and since these free electrons were negative they gave the electrode a negative charge when they entered into it.

Naturally, if we attach another battery to this electrode, or "plate" as it is called, when used in the vacuum tube, and impress a positive potential on the plate, the number of negative electrons attracted to the plate will be vastly increased. The battery used for this purpose is the B battery.

J. A. Fleming in 1904 made use of these two elements (the filament and plate) in the construction of the Fleming tube. The only function of this tube was its use as a rectifier. It changed alternating current to direct current, as it had the property of passing current in only one direction.

A little more detailed description of the functioning of the two element tubes, and the modern three element vacuum tube which is in use today, will be given in the next article. The three element tube differs from the older type by means of possessing a new element, the "grid." The three element tube was developed in 1906 by Dr. Lee DeForest. It marks the greatest single advance ever made in the radio art. It is the keystone of our arch of accomplishment in radio, and the forerunner of a new science. While its principles are not so involved as to make it difficult of comprehension, very few radio workers understand it thoroughly; yet a complete, clear knowledge of a vacuum tube's workings is vitally essential to any real knowledge of radio.

Bussin'

"Understands, Arlington, you got a job in the Hotel Stupendous as a bus boy. Why you call at name bus boy?"

"I don't know 'less it is 'cause I bus' so many dishes."

A Connoisseur

Liza—My man's a lazy fellow; he's got about the softest job in town.

Jane—Why, what does he do?

Liza—He's the tester in the mattress factory.

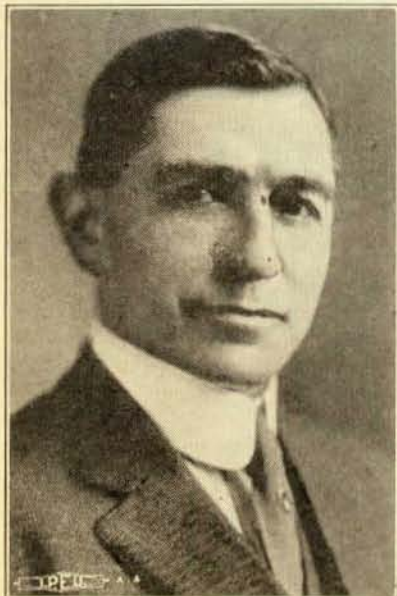
NEW LEADER CHOSEN BY UNION MACHINISTS AS JOHNSTON RESIGNS

The Executive Council of the International Association of Machinists has just appointed Arthur O. Wharton international president to fill the office left vacant by the resignation of William H. Johnston. President Johnston has held the office since 1912 but since last fall his health has been poor and it was this that caused him to resign.

Mr. Wharton, who will take office July 1,

only labor member of the board honored with a second appointment. His thorough knowledge of the transportation industry made him a most valuable member of the board, and railway employees, relying on Wharton for a square deal, were never disappointed.

Although the Association of Machinists will feel the loss of President Johnston, they



A. O. WHARTON

is considered a worthy successor. He has been a member of the Machinists for 35 years, was president for many years of the Railway Employees Department of the A. F. of L. In 1920 he was appointed labor member of the Railway Labor Board by President Wilson at the request of the shopcrafts, and in 1920, endorsed by all the standard railway labor organizations, he was appointed by President Harding for a six-year term, the



WM. JOHNSTON

are to be congratulated on having found a new leader of such brilliant promise.

Mr. Johnston has been a constructive leader in the labor movement, a founder of the first union labor bank, the Mount Vernon Savings Bank of Washington; a member of the national war labor board during the war; active in the establishment of "Labor" and a member of its editorial committee; and active in progressive political movements.

Chose Their Hats; Fired!

There are lots of ways of losing your job and mighty few of them are based on your personal efficiency. Unnumbered thousands can tell how they were ruthlessly fired simply for failing to agree with the boss' opinions, political or otherwise. If you are a union man in an open shop town, and want to keep your job, you avoid arguments, even when you know you are right, though you rebel against the injustice of your own silence.

And if you are a woman, the chances for being summarily deprived of a job are increased 100 per cent, since not only your politics but your social and moral beliefs must coincide with those of your employer.

Married women in industry, trades or professions have fought against the barriers of prejudice. Girls who were not strictly conventional have found discrimination working against them. Only a few years ago bobbed hair was sufficient grounds for firing an employee, or for not hiring an applicant, since it was said to indicate a frivolous attitude!

Too, there are strictly economic grounds. Your employer may crowd most of the production of his factory into a few months of the year. It is not your fault that his methods are inefficient; but you will find

yourself out of a job just the same when those months are over.

By a particularly pointed instance of economic grounds, a goodly number of New York's working girls are now hunting new jobs, since they were convicted of the crime of wearing hats made of felt.

Felt hats "took on" with a rather unexpected rush in the past year or so. Millinery shops pushed hats of straw or silk, which could be relied upon to wear out more quickly, but women demanded felts—and got them.

And the result has been a costly depression in certain sections of the millinery industry.

New York shops which make buckram frames for straw and fabric hats are in the dumps, and the word was sent out that the 20,000 women workers in these shops would ban the hated felts that caused the trouble for their miscalculating employers.

Following the order, employers cut down the overhead by promptly firing all girls who appeared for work in felt hats, adding a few more to the numbers walking the streets, looking for work, with a well-founded grievance against the present industrial system rankling in their hearts.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

Hooray! The old job's not such a solemn proposition to one or two of you fellows! Now let's hear from the rest of you Brothers—you boys who are always the life of the party—speak up now—louder—and funnier.

Clubs and Clubs

"Do you believe in clubs for women?"
"Yes, if kindness fails."

Down in Florida

"Say, that lot you sold me is three feet under the water."
"Is it?"
"Yes, it is, and you know it."
"Well, it's a good thing you told me, I can let you have a bargain in a canoe."
—Labor.

His Job

There was no one at the table but the landlady and Mr. Skaggs, and the latter was doing his best to cut the piece of steak on his plate.

"Mr. Skaggs," said the landlady firmly, "when are you going to pay your bill?"

"Madame!" responded Mr. Skaggs in a tone of surprise.

"When are you going to pay your bill?"

"I didn't know I had to," he said, as he looked reproachfully at the steak. "I thought I was working it out."

—Duluth Minn., Labor World.

Hung Up the Receiver

"Well," said the Far West mayor to the English tourist, "I dunno how you manage these affairs over there, but out here, when some of our boys got tied up in that thar bankrupt telephone company, I was tellin' yer about, they became mighty crusty."

"Oh! Yus; they didn't like the way the receiver was handlin' the business nohow."

"Indeed," commented the earnest listener.

"Then, may I ask what they did?"

"Sartinly; I was goin' to tell yer. They just hung up the receiver."

—Labor Statesman.

A bootmaker in Scotland guaranteed that his boots would last three months. An Aberdonian bought a pair, but in three weeks brought them back in holes and completely worn out.

"That's strange," said the bootmaker, "you're the only person that's complained. Did they fit all right?"

"Aye," was the reply, "but they were a wee bit tight for me brither on the night shift."

Quick Worker

A tippler with a very red nose got a day's work as a laborer in a boiler works. The same day he appeared before the surgeon at the hospital with his nose smashed.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed the surgeon. "How did you manage to get your nose smashed like that?"

"Oh," cried the sufferer, "I put my nose through a hole in the boiler for a sniff of fresh air, and the man outside with the hammer mistook it for a red hot rivet. And he only hit once—that's all."

—Railroad Telegrapher.

Labor Income is High Where Electric Power is Great

By ANDREW SCHMOLDER, Brookwood College

Second in the Series "Power-Chronicle of Economic Progress"

THE story of Hydro, the savior, a complete substitute for coal, is nothing more than a fairy tale. Thus in New York state 5,000,000 horsepower is used and of this amount 1,250,000 is hydro power, that leaves 3,750,000 horsepower generated from coal. Now one often hears of the wonderful possibilities of Niagara Falls. At present Niagara generates 270,000 horsepower for New York state at the hands of private ownership while Ontario, Canada, from the same amount of water gets 600,000 horsepower at the hands of public ownership. The reason for the small amount realized from the Falls is that an agreement not to take more in order not to mar the beauty of the falls. The possibilities of Niagara are 4,000,000 horsepower and since Canada has an equal claim, we split the amount and have 2,000,000 horsepower for New York. Next is the St. Lawrence River with a potential horsepower of 1,600,000 and as here, too, Canada has an equal claim, we again split and have 800,000 horsepower for New York. Another river is the Delaware. It has 150,000 horsepower. Other interior river develops another 1,050,000 horsepower. All totaled, including sources partially developed, we have from the state with very rich resources of water power a grand sum of 4,000,000 horsepower, which leaves only 2,700,000 horsepower (after deducting 1,250,000 already developed) to replace 3,750,000 horsepower in steam.

However, even though work was started immediately, it would take many years to develop the remainder of the 4,000,000 horsepower of hydro, so as to get the maximum power; and since the demand for power exceeds the present supply, steam generating plants have to be erected to meet this ever-increasing demand. As demand continues to grow the water power factor will become a smaller and smaller proportion of the total.

Comparison of Consumption

It has been observed that development is far from uniform. Thus the average per capita consumption in the United States is 400 kilowatt hours while in California it is 1,200 kilowatt hours. The percentage of wired dwellings in the United States is 35, and in California 83. The average rate for electricity in the United States is \$.0217 per kilowatt hour; in California it is \$.0142; and in New England, it is \$.0282. As compared with other sections of the country California is reaping rich benefits from its abundant electricity. The standard of living there is much higher and prosperity and progress is the reward for cheap electric power.

The backward position of the southern states stands out clearly when one notes the figures of 1919 published by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The lowest per capita income in United States is found in the east south central states, where the average yearly earnings amount to \$364. The next lowest is found in the south Atlantic states where the average yearly earnings amount to \$463. This is saved from being lower by the high incomes of Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia. The third lowest per capita income is \$491, that is to be found in the west south central states.

Because of these conditions we find a great

The north produces five times as much wealth per worker and the worker receives approximately five times as much wealth per worker as the south, while the electric power of the north is three times the electric power of the south.

exodus to the north into the eight industrial states—Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin which are equipped with 16,500,000 horsepower as compared with the 16 southern states whose total electric power is 5,250,000 horsepower. Labor in the north produces five times as much wealth per worker and the workers receive approximately five times as much wages as do those of the south.

An interesting case can be given of the southern backwardness. Prior to the Civil War, one of the greatest crops of Georgia was rice. Preceding 1912 the planting of rice was unknown in California. In 1918 the rice crop of Georgia was valued at \$54,000. In 1919 the rice crop of California was valued at \$27,000,000. It was reported in 1923 that California was able to undersell Japan in the rice markets of China. This achievement had been made possible by the use of electricity on the farms of California.

Shifting of Industry

The trend of industrial development has raised a serious question. The number of manufacturing plants in California, with her abundance of developed water power, increased 4,083 in the ten years ending with the year 1919; in the eight northern industrial states mentioned before the increase during the same period was 8,364 new establishments; while in the south the sixteen states show an increase of only 2,732 for the same period. Of this—most significant—2,000 are to be found in two states—Texas and North Carolina—the former with abundant oil and the latter with considerable water power development.

This trend in industrial development raises some questions of profound importance to labor. Is the industry going to move westward to cheap and abundant power or are we going to get busy and force the development of our rich coal resources to the end that cheap and abundant power may be available? Can we afford to let the trade center move to the Pacific Coast cities with their wealth of water power, but lack of coal resources? Coal—we have lots of it; water—we are short of it.

Waste, the Crime

Two billion dollars lost in a year! These are the figures of the Smithsonian Institution after a thorough research and scientific study in the use of coal.

There are, in one ton of bituminous coal, by-products worth \$15.60 at 1915 prices. A ton of coal, at that time, worth \$1.13 would yield 1,440 pounds of coke worth at the point of production \$5; 10,000 cubic feet of gas worth \$9; 22 pounds of ammonium sulphate at 2.8 cents a pound, worth 61 cents;

2½ gallons of benzol at 30 cents a gallon, worth 75 cents; and 9 gallons of tar at 2.6 cents, worth 23 cents, which all totals \$15.60. At the prevailing prices today this figure would be much larger.

By-production is actually being practiced on a larger scale than ever before. Prior to the war what coke was needed was made in beehive ovens which salvaged neither the gas nor any other by-products. But in 1924, fully 89 per cent of the coke made was produced in by-product ovens. The real test of possibilities, however, is to be found in Ford's Rouge River plant. This plant has a battery of by-product ovens which consume 3,000 tons of coal a day. They give off 2,000 tons of coke for blast furnaces; 26,300,000 cubic feet of gas used for heat-treating purposes; 17,800 pounds of tar; 60,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate which is used for fertilizer; 18,000 gallons of benzol (motor oil) and 4,500 gallons of refined oil. Moreover, by specially constructed flue 100 tons of dust is gotten and turned into cement. What Ford has done in eliminating waste in the use of coal, others can do likewise and the world will be that much richer.

What is more, ammonium, benzol, and tar, form the basis for a vast chemical industry. From the products can be derived as high as 200 various products as dyes, drugs, medicine, fertilizer, etc. The common argument advanced for not employing the by-producting methods was, "no markets," but since the war the demand cannot be met by the by-producting industries.

More Waste

Our present methods of using coal are certainly extremely wasteful. The Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines give these figures. In the average ton (2,000) of coal exploited in this country, 600 pounds are lost in the process of mining; 120 pounds are consumed between the underground workings and the boiler room; 446 pounds are lost in gasses going up the smoke stack; 102 pounds are lost by radiation and in the ashpit; 650 pounds are lost in converting heat energy into mechanical energy; and only 76 pounds are left for application to do useful work. These claims seem out of proportion and somewhat exaggerated but they are nevertheless true after a thorough investigation by the government agencies.

When one remembers that the energy locked up in 300 pounds of coal is equivalent to the labor of one man for a period of one year he realizes how important it is to conserve fuel energy by elimination of the various wasteful practices. We are not justified in letting our fuel supply go to waste by squandering methods even though there is estimated to be about 180 tons anthracite, 15,000 tons bituminous, and 20,000 tons of lignite in the ground for each and every person in the United States.

After this brief survey of the waste in coal let us see where our \$2,000,000,000 are (on the basis of our present consumption of 500,000,000 tons of coal); in needless mining and transportation of coal, one billion dollars; on the basis of 20 pounds per ton, we would get 5,000,000 tons of ammonia worth \$280,000,000; on the basis of 2 gallons per ton we would get 1,000,000,000 gallons of benzol worth \$300,000,000; and on the basis of 8 gallons per ton, we would get 4,000,000,000 gallons of tar worth \$100,000,-

(Continued on page 300)

CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

ARITHMETIC OF ELECTRICITY

SPECIFIC RESISTANCE. The resistance of a mil-foot of any material. (Sometimes also taken as the resistance of a centimeter cube, from face to face opposite.)

The specific resistance of commercial copper at 20°C. equals 10.4 ohms. Symbol = K .

RESISTANCE OF WIRE. The resistance of a wire equals the specific resistance (resistance per mil-foot) multiplied by the length in feet and divided by the section area in circular mils.

$$R = \frac{K \cdot L}{d^2}$$

For copper at 20°C

$$R = \frac{10.4 \cdot L}{d^2}$$

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT OF RESISTANCE. For every degree centigrade rise in temperature, the resistance of a pure copper wire increases 0.393 of 1 per cent of its resistance at 20°C. This constant 0.00393 is called the Temperature Coefficient of Resistance. It has a much lower value in alloys and a negative value in carbon, porcelain, etc. Other pure metals have about the same coefficient as copper.

THE RISE IN TEMPERATURE of windings, etc., can be computed by measuring the cold and hot resistance and applying the temperature coefficient.

AMERICAN OR BROWN & SHARPE WIRE GAGE. The usual sizes of copper wire have been standardized in American according to the gauge used by Brown & Sharpe.

ALUMINUM WIRE is sometimes used on account of its small weight and moderate specific resistance. It has 0.3 the weight of copper and 1.8 the resistance.

STEEL CORE WIRES are often used on account of their great strength and cheapness.

SAFE CARRYING CAPACITY OF COPPER WIRES. In interior wiring no wire must carry greater current than that specified for that wire in Table III prepared by the National Fire Underwriters.

TO DETERMINE THE PROPER WIRE SIZE in an interior installation. (1) Determine current to be carried by each section and select a wire size from the table of safe carrying capacities which is recommended for the current as determined. (2) Check the voltage drop in the line. This must not exceed 5 per cent for lamp loads or 10 per cent for motor loads.

METHODS OF MEASURING RESISTANCE. Resistance measurements are widely used in the industries to determine the condition of an appliance or to discover any faults which may have been made in the construction of it. This

Ammeter-Voltmeter Method. Ordinarily the simplest means of determining the resistance of an appliance is to send a current through it and measure the current with an ammeter, and the voltage with a voltmeter. The resistance is then found by Ohm's Law

$$R = \frac{E}{I}$$

Simple as this method is, certain precautions must be taken in the use of the instru-

ments. Both the ammeter and voltmeter in themselves consume energy when connected to the circuit and, therefore, introduce errors in the measurement of current and voltage. But by properly connecting them, we can usually reduce these errors to insignificant quantities.

Suppose it is desired to measure the voltage and amperage of an ordinary incandescent lamp. Assume the connections are made. A is a Weston Milliammeter, resistance .045 ohm. V is a Weston Voltmeter, resistance 15,000 ohms. Assume both instruments to be correctly calibrated. Suppose the voltmeter reads 110 volts and the ammeter 0.500 amperes. The voltmeter would read the voltage across the lamp correctly because it is directly across the lamp L. But the ammeter measures the current flowing through both the lamp and the voltmeter. It must, therefore, read too high by just as much current as flows through the voltmeter. The current through the voltmeter, by Ohm's law, equals

$$\frac{110}{15,000} = 0.0073 \text{ ampere}$$

The current through the lamp L equals

$$0.500 - 0.0073 = 0.493 \text{ ampere}$$

Per cent error

$$\frac{0.0073}{0.493} = 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent}$$

The error of 1½ per cent is altogether too large for any such simple measurement. Suppose we connect up the same instruments with the voltmeter around both the lamp and ammeter.

The ammeter now reads the current of the lamp L only, or 0.493 ampere, and is therefore correct. But the voltmeter reads the voltage across both the lamp and ammeter and, therefore, reads too high, by the amount of the voltage across the ammeter.

Voltage across ammeter

$$0.493 \times .045 = .0222 \text{ volt}$$

Voltage across lamp

$$110 - .0222 = 109.98 \text{ volts}$$

Per cent error

$$\frac{.0222}{109.98} = .002 \text{ or } \frac{1}{50} \text{ of 1 per cent.}$$

The error is allowable in any grade of commercial work, and is too small to be considered. It is evident that when measuring a low current and high voltage, the voltmeter should be placed around both the ammeter and the apparatus under test. This is because the voltage across the ammeter is too small to affect appreciably the reading of the high reading voltmeter.

Suppose, however, that we wish to measure the voltage and amperage in a low resistance armature circuit R.

Assume that they are connected, which arrangement, we found, had the smaller error in the previous case.

V is a 3-volt Weston voltmeter of 300 ohms resistance; A a Weston ammeter of .0009 ohm resistance. Assume the voltmeter reads 2.00 volts and the ammeter 50.0 amperes.

The ammeter will read correctly the current through R, but the voltmeter will read

the voltage across both R and the ammeter. It will thus read too high. This error can be computed as before.

Voltage across ammeter =

$$.0009 \times 50.0 = .0450 \text{ volt}$$

Voltage across R

$$2.00 - .0450 = 1.955 \text{ volts}$$

Per cent error,

$$\frac{.0450}{1.955} = 2.3 \text{ per cent}$$

This error is too high for most purposes.

Suppose we arrange the instruments. The voltmeter now reads correctly 1.955 volts, but the ammeter reads both the current through R and the voltmeter. The ammeter reading is then too high. The error is found as before

Current through voltmeter

$$\frac{1.955}{300} = 0.00652 \text{ ampere;}$$

Current through R

$$50.0 - 0.00652 = 49.9935 \text{ amperes}$$

Per cent error

$$\frac{0.00652}{49.99} = .00013 \text{ or about } \frac{1}{100} \text{ of 1 per cent}$$

This error is so small that it is allowable in all commercial work. It is evident that when measuring the resistance of a given piece of apparatus, through which a large current at low voltage is flowing, the voltmeter should be placed immediately across the piece of apparatus under test and not across the ammeter also. The reason for this is that too small amount of current flows through the voltmeter to affect appreciably the reading of the large current ammeter.

This method of measuring resistance has the advantage that it is very simple and is done with instruments usually available in all industrial plants. It has the disadvantage that the voltmeter must be accurately calibrated to indicate volts and the ammeter to indicate amperes. Furthermore, in order to determine the probable error one must know the resistance of each instrument.

Unskilled

Down in Texas the short cotton crop forced a large number of country negroes to the cities. One of these applied for a job at one of the large employment agencies.

"There's a job open at the Eagle Laundry," said the man behind the desk. "Want it?"

The applicant shifted uneasily from one foot to the other. "Tell you how it is, Boss," he said finally. "I sure does want a job mighty bad, but de fack is, I ain't never washed a eagle."

A Pullman Episode

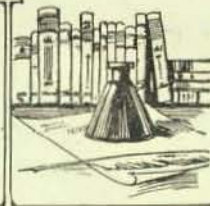
Two Very Wise and Learned Men (as a great many men are that travel in Pullman cars) were discussing modern conditions, women, scandals, robberies, etc. Just then a young man of 25 was walking into the smoker.

"What do you suppose we are coming to?" one of the wise men said.

"Kalamazoo," said the young man as he picked up his bags.—Mixer and Server.



CORRESPONDENCE



L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Idea number six in A. R. Lane's plan is the only one I like. It is that a department of education be formed by the I. O. The rest of the plan, if carried out would be fine for the lucky boys but I can't see how the I. B. E. W. would benefit. Neither would the labor movement as a whole benefit. And any plan that won't help to develop the I. B. E. W. and the labor movement in general will not get any of my money or support.

The kind of education that I have in mind can best be shown by an incident at one of our meetings recently. Vice President Smith was with us, and after the meeting he complimented the local on the fine meeting and the excellent reports from delegates. Brother Smith said that he rarely had the pleasure of attending such a fine meeting or of hearing such complete reports, which shows to my mind, that most locals have even less members, who are capable of running a meeting or serving as delegates, than we have.

The primary need therefore is to develop a membership that will understand the theory and practice of labor unionism, based on a knowledge of sociology and economics, with a background of history, ancient and modern. Also a thorough training in the use of English and the elements of electricity.

I realize that there is nothing novel in the above remarks and that some locals are working on such lines. However, I believe that the I. O. could put the idea across under some plan, my idea of which, I will roughly outline.

The I. O. to arrange courses, with text books and complete instructions so that Brothers of the different locals will be able to act as teachers. The locals to buy these courses. All apprentices and helpers to be required to attend. They should put in a definite amount of time and reach a definite standard in the studies before being eligible to take the journeymen's exam. Promising students to be sent to a labor college for intensive training if the local can afford to do so.

Under such plan the boys are trained to be of service to us and not trained out of the ranks of the workers.

There is more than one way of giving our sons a fair chance. One of the most important ones is not to have too many sons. Have a few and give them the best you can. You owe it to them. Fight for a standard of living that will include an education for your children. And last but by no means least get a little culture yourself.

Professor Jansky is solicitous about the good name of science. But he is a sinner himself. In one article he refers to "Material and other phenomena." What other? In another there is a remark about a "bountiful Providence!"

May I remark, with all due respect to Miss Julia O'Connor, that to me her statement that the prosperity of the American worker is due entirely to the organized labor movement, is merely an idle boast.

READ

Ambitious Construction program slated for Canal Zone by L. U. No. 677.

An Educational frolic by L. U. No. 18.

A bit of interesting local history by L. U. No. 377.

Raising the question of pace and its toll by L. U. No. 292.

Public Ownership in San Francisco by L. U. No. 151.

The Lineman's Reverie by L. U. No. 230.

Canada views its British cousins by L. U. No. 303.

A review of conditions in the Northwest by L. U. No. 63.

Safety drive on in Pennsylvania by L. U. No. 163.

Lane's plan under discussion by L. U. No. 7.

First letter from "Muscle Shoals Local" by L. U. No. 746.

Pennsylvania replies to Florida and California by L. U. No. 143.

And Bache's own comments by L. U. Nos. 210 and 211, and

All the Other Good Letters.

Of course, organized labor sets the pace and makes the sacrifices, but there are other causes at work. America is young and rich and so there is plenty for some of us. The majority have barely enough even in times of prosperity. Miss O'Connor compares wages; I think it would be interesting to compare the output of the English and American workers.

In a magazine of the A. I. E. E., I noticed an obituary that was so different from the ones in our JOURNAL that it attracted my attention. It gave the name, cause of death and a little biography of the member and nothing else. That appears to me is the only form such notices should be written in a non-sectarian magazine like ours.

That little poem "Are You a Man," expresses a fine sentiment. All those that can say, amen, with me will please rise! I have been called a fool and worse for expressing similar ideas, which shows progress. Years ago men were lynched or dragged at the end of a rope and tarred and feathered for the same crime and still are in some parts of the country.

The following is some propaganda issued by the Springfield Central Labor Union. (This will be used later.—Ed. Note.)

I. S. GORDON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Here are my few lines, as I want to be one of the 100 per centers at the end of the year.

Well, Brothers, Local No. 18 went and did it. We pulled off the biggest show and entertainment we have had in the past ten years. And it was a huge success. We

didn't pull it off to make money, in fact it cost us a nice sum of coin. We put the thing over for educational purposes and it had the desired result. While we didn't take in so many members at the big session, I notice that our older members liked it so well that they have been taking quite an interested part since then. I have had occasion to see some of the non-union ones who were at our show. They are loud in their praise of the way we entertained them. As soon as some of them can arrange their finances, the views of their wives and get rid of our present financial secretary, or when a flock of our international officers get the can, they will come in. I don't think! Fellows of this class wouldn't really come in if free passage were offered to them. They say they want to be free lances. Just what that means I don't know, unless it is free to scab on the job if the occasion arises. That is the way I interpret it, anyway. Of course, they are not all in this mood, by any means. Possibly about ten per cent have these old, worn out excuses. Some of them finally kick over the traces and make good union men, once they get in and see that we are really not Bolsheviks or Fascists, but just pure, honest-to-goodness Americans who are organized for just one thing, namely, to raise our standard of living which will be done by better wages and working conditions. It gives me the creeps to hear one of these narrow-minded guys telling me all this stuff. I know they haven't much education to pull all this on me. They can tell it to one another and make themselves believe it, but not an honest-to-God union man.

I am mailing a picture of our banquet, in case our Editor can find room for it in our JOURNAL. The idea is to show the membership at large that Local No. 18 is one wide-awake local, and doing all in its power to increase its membership. You will note in the picture our electrical display. It consisted of a miniature hydro-electric power house and a transmission line running the length of the table. The power house was five feet long by two feet six inches high. It had a small centrifugal pump, motor connected direct, which forced the water up over the big globe in the top, which was all illuminated on the inside with different colored globes. The transmission lines consisted of small steel towers about eighteen inches high. Each tower was illuminated with a small fourteen volt frosted globe.

The committee, of which yours truly was one, had several jurisdictional disputes about the erection of all this stuff. The house movers thought they should set the power plant in place; the iron workers claimed the erection of towers; and the wiremen wanted to wire the job. Finally we picked out an arbitration committee, consisting of the business agent of the egg inspectors, a member of the office employees and a building laborer. It was their unanimous opinion it was our work, so we did the job.

This miniature power plant, transmission line and all equipment was furnished to us by A. W. Elliott of the Bureau of Power



THE WAY THEY DO IT ON THE WEST COAST

and Light, City of Los Angeles. Mr. Elliott has charge of the display room in the City Light and Power Building. He will be glad to show the latest electrical appliances to anybody who is interested in them. You are under no obligations to buy, as this is just educational stuff which the city carries out. It is well worth taking time to go to see.

You will note at the speaker's table, next to the power house, we had our favorite city councilman, Ralph Criswell. At his left was our own Carl Love, toastmaster of the evening. He may have equals in this line, but no superiors. On the same side of the table was Brother C. M. Feider, a member of the Sign, Scene and Pictorial Painters. No open meeting of Local No. 18 is complete without this truly great speaker. On the opposite side sat J. B. Dale, organizer for the A. F. of L., one of the best this generation has produced. At his right sat our own I. B. E. W. representative, Leon Shook, whom Local No. 18 feels is one who always gives you 100 per cent service, be it political or otherwise. He is one Brother who gets the glad hand whenever he is in our midst.

I will give you more about working conditions next month, as I have probably overstepped my allotted space now.

J. E. HORNE,
Press Sec'y.

L. U. NO. 20, NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

We are not afflicted with an abundance of work in the big city, and quite a few of our men are pounding bricks, who should be gainfully employed. Due to the importation of cheap labor from other places, city improvements and other public works are all going hay-wire, not only for the electrical worker but other trades as well. Pretty tough to see your good old hard earned money sailing away in the form of bank drafts and money orders, while the men that foot the bills just have to scratch around like a sparrow for whatever they can pick up!

Although the outlook is black at present, a remedy will be found in the near future to eliminate a condition that should never exist in the wonder of the world. On April 16, 1926, a committee from Local Union No. 20, and a committee from Local Union No. 3 met and in the presence of International Representative Meade, signed an agreement calling for co-operation and harmony within the jurisdiction of the above local unions. This to my mind is the biggest step taken in our local union in a number of years, as time will prove, with harmony existing within the industry, with I. B. E. W. men working shoulder to shoulder trying their best to help one another, nothing can stop the steady advance and the complete unionization of this great city.

In a communication from Local Union 20, published in our JOURNAL of August, 1925,

the names of Brothers Jack Golden, Frank Heidman, Frank Launder, William Morriarity, Arthur Wallenbeck, Charles German and Jerry Manning, members of Local Union No. 3, as violating certain articles of our international constitution, were assessed a certain amount of money. Any Brother meeting one of the Brothers whose name is mentioned above must never feel that one of these men is guilty of anything that would tend to jeopardize the interests of the Brotherhood at large, as it was an affair between Local Union No. 20 and Local Union No. 3, and as the signing of an agreement ended any misunderstanding between both local unions, all assessments have been rescinded by Local Union 20, which wishes the above Brothers and every member of Local Union No. 3 every success for the future.

Brother James Brennan, member of 134, formerly known as Chicago Jim, drop a line to Brother Charlie Chiecks, No. 2, W. Fordham Road, Bronx, New York.

J. W. MARTIN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 36, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

Things are going full blast at present, with all members working that are not laid up. We have two Brothers laid up at present, Brother Jim Watkins, I understand, is in bad shape and will be out of the game for good. Brother Ben Wamberg

is laid up on account of a broken foot. I suppose the rest of the Brothers are O. K., although I don't see some of them over once or twice a year. We have fairly good attendance and are taking a few new members each meeting night. I think with a little assistance of the I. O. we could line all the lads up with a yellow ticket.

The G. W. Po. is doing a lot of new work at present. P. G. & E. not doing so much new work. As for the P. T. & T. Co. do not get in touch with them. I think they are hard up for money as the writer has been trying to have a phone installed since last June, 1925, and they have just made a start and expect to have a phone in by the 5th of June, so it takes them just a year to put in a phone; some service, what!

P. H. GREENHOUSE.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Owing to the fact that Brother Rechter has resigned as press secretary and having been appointed to fill in the unexpired term I will try to put my local in the light of publicity in our well up to the minute JOURNAL. I surely do want to congratulate the officers of the Brotherhood in the revision of our new book; it is snappy, interesting and I can say without fear of contradiction, one of the best labor journals that I have ever read and I have seen a few of them.

Cleveland is at the present time nothing to boast about, that is industrially speaking, and this is only too true of line work. None of the companies are overly rushed with work but the prospects are looking somewhat brighter for the coming summer, that is if the Chamber of Commerce will let the companies go ahead with their plans. This august body seems to be the dictator in matters of industrial policies in our city. Apparently they are the factors in politics, business and anything that they feel like meddling in. So you see when they give their consent things will start getting underway, and then we can go out and earn our living until such time as they will see fit to put on the brakes and start hitting the pavement for three or four months or probably all winter as they deem fit.

We have had a builders' strike here for the past ten weeks, involving the laborers who are striking for a dollar an hour, also the painters, who are asking for the five day week and \$1.37 per hour. Several of the smaller contractors have signed up but the Chamber of Commerce has come to the rescue and brought pressure to bear upon the building supply companies not to furnish any building material to them or to anybody else for that matter. They have also been instrumental in bringing pressure on the banks not to loan any money for building purposes to any one desiring to repair or rebuild. Isn't this a pretty pass in a city as large as Cleveland, with its vast army of workers to have to swallow this kind of medicine? But the building trades in this metropolitan city of ours are going to be an invulnerable barrier to the hungry horde of profiteers.

I note in the newspapers that congress has just passed the Parker-Barkley railroad mediation bill, covering steamboat and rail transportation employees. The purpose of this bill is to prevent strikes and to settle industrial disputes relative to wages, rates (mostly rates, I presume), and working conditions. This bill was sponsored by the four big Brotherhoods and some of the executive officials of the largest railroads of the country. One of the most important trunk lines was our good old friend the Pennsy. Now I don't know just how the labor-crushing Czar, Mr.

Atterbury, is going to like this. From the conduct he has displayed in past conferences and disputes that have arisen with the employees of his road, and his open defiance of the present railway labor board. I can not conceive for one moment that if this distinguished gentleman is not going to be opposite to this bill, then I am frank to say that it will demand very close scrutiny upon the rank and file of the industrial workers of this country whether in trades unions or not.

I am always in favor of progressive legislation regardless of who are its sponsors, and this includes labor and industrial progress but I am sometimes skeptical as to the sincerity of some of the types of public servants that represent us.

This bill surely does read very good indeed and as I think it somewhat unfair to strangle it in its infancy or to pass any snap judgment without giving it a chance to operate and after it gets to functioning then we probably may be able to see just who is to be most benefited, the employees or the transportation companies. But one thing I am most certain of, that if Czar Atterbury has any hand or voice in choosing any members either directly or indirectly God help the workers and their organizations.

We do hear from time to time and have read about many beneficent acts performed by large employers of labor in this country, and readily commend them for their kind acts, and tolerant fairness in labor matters involving conditions of their workers. But I have yet to learn one creditable act that the Pennsy R. R. Czar ever has done for any one aside from his directors or stockholders, so it is only fair to assume that if the above gentleman is just the least bit partial to this new bill, then, you may rest assured it only spells defeat for the employees.

Brother Jim Slattery has been with us for some time past and if what we hear is true he is going to swell the ranks of Local 39 to a much larger membership. He is doing some mighty good work here and when he gets through I am safe in asserting that the payroll of some of our companies in Cleveland is going to be much larger. Go to it Jim, old boy, and here's hoping that you will be left here all summer.

The older members of No. 39 hear with regret of the serious illness of brother Al McIntyre, but our apprehension is somewhat relieved as we learn he is on the road to good health again, so continue on, Al, old boy, our best wishes for your rapid recovery.

Our old friend Mike Cullen has joined in the social welfare work of our city. In connection with him lately, he has impressed upon me that he is no longer desirous of banking his money and hoarding it up only to have it spent when he will not be here to supervise its distribution, so he has hit upon a novel scheme of dispensing it, very much unlike the most of us. Usually we are solicited for donations and if we can see our way clear and can afford it, of course we subscribe for a given amount. But not Mike, no sir, not our philanthropic friend, no solicitations for him, far be it from such, he has a plan all his own. I believe he calls it giving without the asking (and its original with him). You see it works this way, that is if I understand it right, he just goes ahead and saves or accumulates a hundred or two every little while and some of these congenial friends meet him and ask him if he can help out in a worthy cause, and of course being the generous fellow that he is, he says, why sure thing, I always respond to such appeals, and then whips out a roll to peel off three or four tens for them. When those members of the Ancient order of Won't Workers and What's the Use society see this outburst of

kindness in our friend's countenance, and with the most tender regard and feeling for him, so, to save time and cause for worry, these gentlemen just take it all and let it go at that. Heh, what, Mike?

J. E. ROACH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 40, HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

Editor:

For the past several months our offerings to the WORKER have failed to appear in print, and the Brothers are beginning to crave a little publicity. It has occurred to me that maybe your typesetters can't read writing, so will pick this out on the typewriter for their benefit.

Am not able to report that conditions in Hollywood are good; still, they might be worse. Our field is confined to the motion picture studios, and the work of organization is slow on account of jurisdictional troubles, as well as lack of interest on the part of the Brothers. However, we have quite a few loyal fighting members, and through their efforts a number of our fellow workers have been made to see the light.

Our preparations are now about complete for the staging of our third annual ball and frolic for our benefit fund. We have a live committee out, and the promise of the support of many of the big movie stars, so the affair should go over big.

We all admire the new WORKER, and what is more, we all read it.

T. R. HANTON,
Press Secretary.

[Editor's note: Sorry, Brother, but we have not seen aforementioned letters; no discourtesy, we assure you.]

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

Work has not picked up as fast this spring as we hoped for but most of our members are working. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company laid off 21 men temporarily and most of them have gone elsewhere. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is starting a new toll line across the state which is to be a through line from New York to the Coast, known as the Trans-Continental Line, which will employ most of the idle men in these parts. "But be sure your card is up to date."

The strike that was on between Local Union No. 65 and the Montana Power Company and Butte Electric Railway Company has been settled until the first of August at which time we will try for a state wide conference of all locals affected.

On the twentieth of April, Brother Jack Dailey of the Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Company was presented with a 20-year service button. Since then Brother Jack has been assigned to the store room of the Telephone Company at Butte. Now he hands out the material to the boys and we can't hand him any back talk.

On the thirtieth of April, an old time member of the I. B. E. W., Henry Wenzel, known as "Hank" to all the boys in a number of states and who was a construction foreman for the Telephone Company for several years, was pensioned at the end of 30 years service. The boys and girls of Butte and other nearby towns presented him with a beautiful gold watch, chain and Elks' card case when he was leaving as a token of their esteem they held for his wonderful character and all wished him Godspeed and the happiness of a long life. "Hank" was a man among men who will never be forgotten by his friends. He always had a good word for all

and was ready at all time to contribute to a worthy cause. He has been a member of Local Union No. 65 since 1914 and when he left he took a transfer card to the I. O. for he said that being such a kid yet he may hit the rattlers some day and still wanted to have his ticket with him. "So long, Hank, come back some day and we will have another party."

Local Unions Nos. 65, 623, and 9-A, gave a dance some time ago which was a decided success socially. They issued invitations to their friends and everyone had a wonderful time. All joined in thanks to the committee in charge of the dance. Brother Halford had plenty of dill pickles for all.

Kenneth M. Mulholland, son of Brother Lawrence Mulholland, Local No. 65, and himself a member of this local, has received a number of complimentary press notices relative to his work at Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Kenneth is a student in the dramatic department, School of Fine Arts, and is specializing in stage lighting. He has designed a number of novel lighting effects for the Campus-week play of which he is stage manager. This play is to be tried out at Carnegie preparatory to its production in New York. Congratulations, Kenneth.

A very good letter, L. C. K., L. U. 369. We think that "Bachie" expressed his opinion of Clown cigarettes for the purpose of provoking a debate. In the vernacular, "you hung it on him." That is to say that he (Bachie) "killed the bird that made the breeze blow" and just for that will have to wear the Albatross, he writes. He has, we are told, the mooring touch. Nothing else matters. We have the Clown cigarettes and Old Hillside Smoking tobacco here and inquiry is made for other brands of Axton's tobacco products.

We take great pleasure in informing you that we enjoy the new JOURNAL and wish to compliment the Editor for the fine way in which he gets the news to everyone. If more of the members could see their way clear to read our JOURNAL from kiver to kiver, they would appreciate what some are striving for.

JAMES M. DUBEL,
Secretary.

L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

It seems quite in order to begin with praise for Our JOURNAL. It will get better, boys, if we just keep after the Editor.

We are just beginning to put in a new unit at Deep Water plant.

Our new wage agreement will soon make its appearance in our local, and I suppose that all the stay-aways will be up to say why wasn't it the other way, because it never suits those who don't attend meetings. There will be lots of fault finders and I don't mean maybe.

There is lots of high line work south of Houston (nough said, boys). Stone & Webster are doing the job.

We had the State Federation with us and all the delegates seem to have enjoyed themselves very much. They all went away speaking a good word for our city where seventeen railroads meet the sea. Listen in, boys, on KPRC Houston, you will get the rest.

We take in some new members most every meeting night, and our business manager is sure busy rounding them up.

It seems to me as many conventions as we have had, we could have a better way of organizing our craft than we have.

The flu visited us this last Spring and Winter and lots of the boys were out of line for some time, but good luck prevailed on us and we did not lose one of our members.

HACK SAW.

L. U. NO. 76, TACOMA, WASH.

Editor:

My WORKER has not arrived as yet so cannot wait longer. Wish it was every week instead of every month. Our JOURNAL is making a hit and we are glad to see it. The correspondence is getting better and just think, a lady has written. Good luck to her, she's a real sport and I hope she and her hubby get all the jobs they wish and wander to their heart's content.

Local 76 has not very good tidings this time. Brother Art Hellar tells me (our B. R.) that six new shops have been signed up, three of them among the largest in town. We have applications coming from several prospective members and the contractors are more favorable to us than for a long time. There is always a fly in the ointment, however, and we are in the midst of an open shop fight between the carpenters and Building Trades Council and the Master Builders. Naturally we are involved owing to jobs being placed on the unfair list and the work being tied up. All this comes at a bad time for us as our Cushman job is completed and many men are idle due to this fact. This new squabble adds to the list very considerably so that we have many men out of work including our worthy president, Bill Grace, and most of the executive board, also yours truly. Brother Newton is now acting B. A. for the Building Trades Council. Bill Grace and Newt and Art Hellar have some time figuring out right now how to get our local out of the mess.

It is not the desire of 76 to hang out the crepe but we deal with hard facts. Anyway our Cushman project is complete and turned over to the city for operation with a blare of publicity and the usual fanfare of business debts, etc. The representatives of labor were noticeable by their absence and I could not detect one reference to the boys who so nobly did their part to make the plant a success. Outside the engineers, and they were a fine bunch of men, everybody else that took credit for the job were mostly missing when the big fight was on for municipal ownership a few years ago. Anyway Tacoma is a living example of successful city ownership with the lowest rates in the country and a very profitable light plant at that. Anyway we have one consolation and that is that our Brotherhood is going to have more to say about who gets credit for the work they do in the future, as we get stronger we will have to be taken more into consideration. President Coolidge pressed a key in Washington, D. C., which started the turbine turning up at Lake Cushman and the juice flowed over the little wires and the crowd cheered and there you are.

One phase of the situation which all this publicity has done is this: that a whole flock of wire twisters have dropped into Tacoma to share in the wonderful development about to take place. The trouble is they forget to say about how soon, so we have a lot of skates around we should not have. Let us hasten, Brothers, to build up our Brotherhood, that is our greatest hope, a great strong union of electrical workers. And why not the electrical engineers, they are

notoriously underpaid? There are great problems to be solved, a lot of work to do but whether you believe it or not it's your business and mine to do our part. I would like to refer to the British strike but space forbids except that one is not left in doubt as to who is the government when it comes right down to cases.

The weather has begun to look as if we might get some summer yet. We thought we had our summer last winter but we may get some this summer.

ANDY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

With No. 77 on the earth once more and going along in good shape we intend to show some real life in the near future. We have been dormant so long that we found our wages and conditions far from being what they should be, while the employer was taking advantage of the opportunity, which will take lots of hard work to overcome. We must put momentum in the movement. This takes the co-operative efforts of the organization. We can no longer let George do it. "He fell down on the job."

We have a large field for organization here, and what we need is an organizer to help us for a while, but the G. O. seems to think that the hired hands are needed elsewhere, of course we are referred to Brother Tom Lee of this District, who has more than he can do and can spare us but very little time, but does the best he can.

There are several jobs here that are neglected on account of no finance to hire a man to look after them and to work the men up, but we have almost given up hope of ever seeing what one of those international organizers looks like. We have been told there are such things in existence. We have not forgotten that map that Jim Slatery carries around, how could we? But we would like to have him post it in Seattle for a while again. But all we got is a promise.

The City Light intends raising the voltage here, from 2,300 to 4,000 on primary circuits, so we think the pay should raise also. The future here looks bright, plenty of work going on, and plenty of men to do it with. We are getting ready try to get a new space law enacted for the safety of our members, the present one is a joke so far as its enactment is concerned.

"Mother Bell" still holds her hypnotic influence over her slaves, getting her work done for nothing—the boys don't know that. The company is making gobs of money in dividends, trying to raise rates to make matters still worse—the boys know that; will some one tell me where these men's minds are? If they are not hypnotized there is nothing upstairs to work on. It is a hard job to make something out of nothing. It is a shame to see the workers of that mammoth telephone monopoly huddle under the wings of the master and then tell you they like it fine. Poor submissive creatures.

We are renting a new hall from Local No. 46 as our present location is not satisfactory. Our future address will be at 720 Union St. Traveling Brothers will call there for information.

RED HARDY,
Press Sec'y.

P. S. The Times Newspaper here has a siren they blow when any startling events happen—well, it blew this morning at 7.15—much to our surprise Tommy Robbins arrived in town.



BROTHERHOOD CUFF BUTTONS

Are good looking and serviceable. Beautifully enameled, in solid gold, per pair, \$3.75

In rolled gold, per pair, \$1.50

L. U. NO. 93, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO

Editor:

I am glad to hear that Brother Dealy of 303 remembers me and I hope that everything is going fine with him, and the rest of the Brothers that I have met.

Local Union No. 93 have their new agreement signed for the coming year at one dollar per day increase, which makes it \$1.25 per hour—44 hour week. But work here is scarce at the present time and there is a lot of work in the potteries that we do not get as we do not have city inspection or a city code.

We now have a Building Trades Council functioning and the business agent is doing good work, and we have the curbstone contractors on the jump, but we are in a quandary as to what to do with them for we know that if it was not for the council, they would never think of being straight.

I wish to state that I am open for any secretaryship positions, as I have plenty of time and I only hold down the financial secretaryship of Local No. 93, and secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council, and last Wednesday was elected to the recording and corresponding secretaryship of the Central Labor body, so if any of the Brothers know of any more positions that I can fill, I hope that I may accommodate them.

As I am on a committee to try to get city inspection, also to draw up a city ordinance to license electricians I am herewith appealing to the Brotherhood at large to send me their code and all matters pertaining to city inspection. As I have said before, we are losing a great deal of work here that rightfully belongs to us and we would like to put this across.

I will gladly acknowledge all that I receive and hope that there is a hearty response.

ARTHUR B. CZECH, FIN. SECY.

336 W. Church Ave., East Liverpool, Ohio.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I suppose some of the boys who read this will say there goes that old F. S. again harping about dues, but regardless of what will be said I am going to touch on the subject again not only to the Brothers of 104 but to every man, woman and child in any way connected with the I. B. E. W.

It has been brought home to me, as a number of the Brothers of 104 passed to the Great Beyond in the last year, all of whom should have over five years good standing in the benefit insurance, but I am very sorry to say that they were not all in good standing. Now this is why I am making this appeal to all the families of men in the I. B. E. W. to see that their dues are paid every month, and I will ask the wives of all the Brothers if they are at all interested in their own welfare, to see that dues are paid promptly. There are now in Local 104 a number of men whose wives take care of the union dues, and their M. O. or check comes every month as regular as 8 o'clock comes every morning.

Nothing doing around Boston at present, work is practically at a minimum. All the companies are beating time, and will be until contracts are signed and then let us hope there will be more doing.

D. A. MCGILLIVRAY, F. S.

L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Brother Olof Henry Ryberg passed away the past month. He is gone, but not forgotten. Of a quiet and retiring nature, well liked by all who knew him. He was not what you would call an active member

THE LINEMAN

He was just a tanned hard-working man.

That stood among the crowd
Of hurrying people; some were poor.
And some were very proud.

The great bright burning lights are grand.

And the great men's names go high.
When anything that they have done.
With praises "hits the sky."

But this man that the people pass.
Is made of grit and fight.
For he's the man that risks his life.
To give the big towns light.

He climbs untiring up so high.
Among the dangerous wires.
And answers all the summons.
That his duty may require.

But when the trouble all is cleared.
And once more "lights are on."
The people seldom praise this man.
With happy heart and song.

For he is just a lineman.
An honest working man.
That strives to keep a little home.
And save all that he can.

Then when it comes to honors.
For the noble, brave and true.
Please don't forget this lineman
Has been a friend to you.

And praise him while he is living.
With loudest voices ring.
That he may share your happiness.
While around the pole he clings.

The Congress has its great men.
The Senate has them, too.
But without this husky lineman
What would this whole world do?

So, again I'll say to give him praise
Is nothing more than right.
For he's the man that risks his life
To give the great towns light.

MRS. L. G. COPE.

because of the nature of his illness. He was a true union man at heart, and realized the benefit of belonging to the Brotherhood.

Brother S. C. Keller has our sympathy as his best friend, his mother, has been called to the Heavenly Home.

Brothers Harry and Marion had the misfortune to lose the father, to Harry and grandfather to Marion by death this past month. Local No. 106 extends it sympathy in this time of their sorrow. Roy Sundquist also lost an infant daughter, the past month. Local No. 106 extends its heartfelt sympathy to Brother and Mrs. Roy Sundquist.

Work in and around Jamestown is quiet, but all the boys manage to keep busy most of the time.

Celeron and Midway parks are now open for the summer, which will have the tendency to make our meetings smaller, but the new agreement for more money and a five day week will be up for discussion at the next meeting, and of course that will help the attendance, unless they are indifferent and want the other fellow to do it.

The outside men (linemen) want more money and better conditions at the light companies but no one wants to take the in-

itiative to start something and be made the goat. But the start will be made sooner or later, as a lot of dissatisfied men are bound to make a break.

A committee is working on a stag party and picnic to be held sometime this summer, not as a money making scheme, but for a general good time, and get together affair. Will report more on this next month.

Brother Bert Kinney has returned from Florida and I think by all indications, he intends to return next fall. I don't know what they did to Brother Kinney while down there; he is very quiet, maybe somebody trod on his toes. How about it, Bert? Farmer Sundquist has been laid up with the rheumatism, but is out and around again.

Next meeting nights are June 14 and 28. Be sure to be on hand as business of very special importance to all inside members of the local will be up for discussion, so be on hand and take part and get your information first hand. Enough said.

W. R. M.
Press Sec'y.

L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Editor:

As usual we are looking for our summer flowers, "Tourists," and seems our home people sense a dearth along this line, as there has not been the ordinary amount of work done in preparation for the season. Hence our working days have been shortened, and, yes, pay checks most surely. Well, the travelers who journey westward, and those en route east with stopovers on their tickets will have plenty of time to view the scenery as we have to enjoy our leisure. So all expectant Brothers contemplating westward excursions, write our R. C., who will be pleased to enlighten them about conditions. One two cent stamp may save dollars and much anxiety.

We had the misfortune to lose our dear Brother Claude Richmond. Although bordering on the edge of the precipice of death for some time, he was a rugged soldier, a Brother who fought the battle of life gamely, buoyantly, and with the never-give-up idea. We miss him, a plain blunt soldier with the plain trappings of life, the true and necessary ones. A union man; may his spirit be proud for these noble qualities.

L. U. 113 on the 12th inst. organized an auxiliary with practically all the Brothers and wives present, and had a very pleasant evening. The spirit present was truly great. The ladies after reading our WORKER, and especially the woman's page, and realizing the great worth they are to the electrical industry as wives of our Brothers, are eager to become associated in fact.

After a brief outline why such an organization should be formed, and the principles involved, and why the women folk should be vitally concerned in the businesses of their husbands and more especially the industry generally, since it has become the alleviator of most of the drudgery of the home and made possible more time available to take up cultural subjects, and lend an encouraging word to the boys in their struggle as bread winners, the women could see the get-together, get-acquainted idea was essential to the cause of the I. B. E. W.

We proceeded to elect officers for the remainder of the calendar year, and there was much interest aroused, and with comparative willingness, no hesitancy in the nominations, few declinations with none accepted. Mrs. Thomas Mackey was elected by the white ballot to the presidency. She will make a thorough and efficient officer. The gavel in

hand means a demand to order and Mrs. Mackey will wield it to the satisfaction of all present. Mrs. Charles Steers was elected the vice president and oh boy, if we had the qualities in our Brotherhood as we see in our wives and especially the officers of our auxiliary we would do things. Mrs. Harry K. Cameron who was elected to recording secretaryship will grace the chair of her office with efficiency and despatch. All of the officers were elected by white ballot.

One thing in particular that was helpful to our L. U. was the fact of organizing the auxiliary made it possible to redecorate the hall, and today we have a nice hall in which to meet, take our wives, and this because of our get together.

I wish to offer one constructive suggestion to our Editor, and that to the encouragement of the organization of auxiliaries, that is, that our I. O. issue charters to all duly organized auxiliaries, with names of officers and member spaces to be filled in blank, bearing the seal of the I. O., to be furnished free; this would encourage locals to take an interest and make the organization more dignified. No dues or assessments levied to its members by the I. O. We need the encouragement of our Grand Office to make this a success, and stimulate the Brothers to a closer co-operative spirit one to the other and this comes about by unity.

Much of our time here in spring time is consumed by our May time festival, known as Kermess day. Labor puts this on for the express purpose of cementing the people of our city as one whole and thus dispel the clouds that darken the purposes of labor in the minds of our citizens. There was a three mile parade with its colorful settings, with its civic pride and the various societies taking part, which will be screened over the U. S. Watch for the Kermess, and the electrical workers radio float.

I read with interest the articles by our scribes and enjoy all of them, they grace our JOURNAL and are a pride to our cause.

LOBBEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Things are just so-so in this locality. The local has signed an agreement with the P. E. P. Co. for the ensuing year. Same wages and conditions as of the past, not much progress in that, but the Brothers, by a majority vote, admitted they were satisfied, 'nuf sed.

I have been carefully reading our new magazine, of which we are very proud, and enjoy all the letters very much. I was interested in the suggestion made by one of the writers that all international officers should be able to give the obligation without referring to the ritual. I am with you, Brother, and I think that all presiding officers should memorize the working parts of the ritual, and why not, at the next convention, revise the ritual and cut out some of the dead parts? How many of the locals go according to the ritual? Very few, I believe. I think if we would cut out some of the dead parts, it would shorten our meetings and possibly the boys would take more interest. Don't get me wrong, I don't blame the ritual for all the lack of interest, and I believe this local has tried most everything to increase attendance but so far have not been very successful.

The political pot is beginning to boil here. All candidates are lifelong friends of organized labor, but most of them forget their friendship as soon as election is over, so boys, be careful, and pick those who have

proved in the past that they really are our friends.

OLD TIMER,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 130, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The following is a copy of letter received from Mrs. George A. Evans, wife of Brother George A. Evans, Card No. 1798:

"Mr. E. T. Brown, 815 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

"Dear Sir:

"Words cannot express my appreciation for the donation of \$394.47 for the locals of the I. B. E. W. in behalf of George, and myself.

"I want to thank Local No. 130 and yourself for the efforts you put forth in relieving me in my distress, I hope you will put this in the WORKER so all the locals can see it and I want to thank you for the many assistances and advices.

"I am taking a position with the Book-House for Children and will very likely be located in Georgia or Alabama. As soon as I know definitely, I will advise you.

"Yours very truly,

"Mrs. George A. Evans."

Following is a list of the locals who responded to the appeal:

G. M. Bugniet, Locals No. 1, 13 15, 17, 33, 39, 41, 46, 52, 56, 60, 65, 110, 113, 117, 122, 125, 127, 145, 150, 153, 159, 163, 178, 213, 226, 229, 249, 261, 265, 292, 308, 317, 349, 352, 358, 364, 367, 369, 390, 397, 413, 417, 418, 461, 474, 531, 569, 588, 595, 627, 638, 660, 677, 691, 705, 711, 716, 728, 734, 760, 873, 1147, 1154.

As it would take more postage to acknowledge individually, I trust this medium will be of a greater publicity and at the same time remind some of the locals that they overlooked something that they obligated themselves to do when they stood before the president of the local they were initiated in.

Trusting this will meet with your approval, I am,

E. T. BROWN.

L. U. NO. 143, HARRISBURG, PA.

Editor:

It is with a great deal of pride that I have watched the steady growth of our "WORKER" and on receiving every issue I do what I suppose every other steady reader does, first look over the letters. Naturally I have been mildly surprised at the ones from Florida and California in which they try to impress us with the wonderful things they have, climate, sunshine, etc., and then tell us to stay away. We in Pennsylvania are told by people that go to California that the state is only for native sons and that Florida is for our millionaires and real estate agents and so we stay home and some of us start to realize what a wonderful state old Pennsy is. William Penn settled it as the first place in the world where a man could go to avoid oppression for his religious beliefs. Then Tom Paine gave it the first charter any state ever had. Philadelphia is known the world over as the Cradle of Liberty and Ben Franklin among other things is the father of electricity. All of the anthracite coal in the world is mined in Pennsylvania by miners who are 100 per cent union. The Pittsburgh district is the birthplace of Bessemer steel and produces three-fourths of all the conduit we use, and nearly all the glass used in making electric light bulbs. Hogs are raised all

over the world but Pittsburgh tells how much they are worth, also sets the price on steel. Harrisburg has the finest state capitol in the world and the longest stone arch bridge. Lancaster county is the richest county anywhere and Adams county produces the best apples. Laugh that off, Oregon.

When people wish to know what good roads are they try part of our 10,000 miles of hard surface, more of which is new concrete than in any other state. Scranton, through the L. C. S., has given the world a practical education and every president since the civil war has chosen one or more Pennsylvanians for his cabinet. Thomas Edison came to Sunbury and tried out the first electric light and then showed it to the world at Philadelphia at the Centennial exposition.

All trains are operated by the aid of the Westinghouse air brake and the telephone, both invented in this state.

When we think of these things I have mentioned and many more in which Pennsylvania has lead or now leads we wonder how any other state has the nerve to say anything.

CLARK,
President L. U. No. 143.

L. U. NO. 145, TRI CITIES

Editor:

First of all I will give you the conditions in and about the Tri-Cities at time of this writing. We are at present on strike for conditions and a slight increase from our employers. Work here is scarce—half of our membership have gone elsewhere to work on account of the extreme shortage of building construction in this vicinity; and until such time as building construction does pick up conditions will remain much the same. Would advise anyone contemplating coming to this vicinity to investigate for themselves by writing to someone connected with the labor movement before deciding, otherwise they may regret their move. The above statement is not made to try to keep anyone away from here—but merely a statement of facts regardless of what you may hear to the contrary. And furthermore, I wish to add that I am not a pessimist who looks all the time for the worst, but hope things were or could be made different without delay. The T. C.'s issued by our secretary to our own local members is surely a true indication of affairs at least as far as the inside wireman is concerned. There are many and various reasons why these conditions exist but are too numerous and complicated to discuss here. But must say it is to be regretted not only by the working class but also the business men since it has been only a few short years since the Tri-Cities were considered one of the best localities for both labor and business in the middle west—but not now.

And now I will just ramble along for a while on a subject that I have seen mentioned several times lately in our JOURNAL—the five day week. I notice some want it and even such men as Ford say a 4 day week must come, and I surely would like to hear from others on the subject and especially the electrical workers through the JOURNAL. Personally I am in favor of it and have practiced it for the past year where I was in charge of work on a job. Will also give you the local's opinion of the same—Last fall there was a petition presented to the L. U. to ask the bosses to inaugurate a five day week through the winter months and perhaps help out the fellow, somewhat, who didn't have much or any work at all—well it was knocked in the head—as they said it would be violating our agreement—even if the bosses agreed to it. Then again when our committee wished

to know the wishes of the local upon meeting the bosses for a conference on a new agreement it was again put before the men with the same result as before.

So you see they don't want it here. How do some of the rest of you feel about it? Let's hear from you. I am looking for the place that has a five day week.

R. L. NAYLOR, P. S.

L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

The big fight is now going on here between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the so-called Industrial Association or the Builders Exchange, American Plan vs. Closed Shop. On April the first all union carpenters refused to work on any American Plan job with non-union carpenters and if reports are true seem to be making very good headway. I am enclosing an editorial from the San Francisco Daily News, a Scripps Howard paper, on the question, for which the San Francisco Labor Council wrote the editor a letter of thanks for their fairness on the question involved. [Editor's Note: This was published in the May number] Also a clipping on the earnings of our Municipal Railway for the month of December, 1925. You will notice 18% or \$53,491.80 in the reserve fund and this on a 5c fare, leaving a net profit for the month of about \$1,700, not so bad, for a road that started to build in 1912, with one line out Geary from Geary and Market St. to the ocean. Now have some 50 or 60 miles of track; built the Stockton St. tunnel and all extensions with the exception of what is known as Twin Peaks Tunnel, which is about three miles long, from the income of the original line and only the one bond issue; with better wages and working conditions than any other street car company in this vicinity and on a 5c fare.

Oakland, just across the bay, had a 6c fare for several years, and in February of this year got an increase to 7c and still claim they are losing money. There is only one answer to the high fares, that is municipal ownership of street railways.

Local No. 157 had a visitor some two weeks ago from Local No. 17 of Detroit, Brother Frank Kubial. He gave us a good talk on the wages and working conditions in the jurisdiction of Local No. 17. His report should make these stick walkers on the coast open their eyes to the fact that there is one way and only one way to get wages and conditions and that is through the bona fide labor organization of their craft. The I. B. of E. W. there has \$1.12½ per hour against the \$7.00 per day here. It has been four or five years now since they flocked to the call of the open shop with the Power and Telephone Company Association that was going to do such wonderful things for them. They got it where the chicken got the axe.

C. D. MULL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Editor:

I have just returned from a Safety Council Convention called by the governor our state through Mr. Richard H. Lansburgh, Secretary of the Department of Labor and Industry at Harrisburg, the capital of our state, as per enclosed program, which you can print in whole or in part as we are desirous that the members of our local and locals of our state should appreciate that Local No. 163 is going to assist in safety for

Happiness depends upon one's attitude toward life. A cheerful serene acceptance of the laws of nature and man's place in nature tends to great peace and permanent happiness, always remembering that the great law of compensation holds good in life as it does in chemistry and mechanics. The world is full of happiness, but to appreciate it we must have a background for comparison and for full realization. Hard work is happiness. Happiness comes from accepting circumstances as they come and making the best of them. Happiness comes from seeking to improve one's conditions and the conditions of others in a thousand ways. Happiness comes from a realization that the golden rule is the one best guide in life. Happiness comes from temperance and self-restraint, friends, home, neighbors. A heart of love for all life is happiness. The sun, moon and stars, the blue sky, the fragrant forest, the dashing stream or ocean's boom on the rocky shore, mountains, valleys, green meadows, flowers, birds, may fill us with joy and happiness.

—LUTHER BURBANK.

the protection of our members and the electrical workers of our state and labor in general, as 90 per cent of the accidents happen to the workers in Pennsylvania.

The Industrial Safety Council of the Wyoming Valley will hold a safety night on Thursday evening, June 3rd, 1926. James H. Maurer, the president of the State Federation of Labor and other labor representatives with officials of nearly all the industries of our valley will be there with several organizations of women. We hope to have a large number of the rank and file of all labor organizations. We will have a supper at 6.30, a musical entertainment and speeches by safety and labor representatives. I will dwell further on this in my next letter as organized labor must get into and behind the safety movement in Pennsylvania, as we have the largest industrial state in the union of states. Also the American Federation of Labor and our State Federation of Labor have as organizations declared for the safety movement from an economic and humanitarian standpoint.

Now for some local news. As far as reported to me, we had a pretty good sized job for a couple of weeks at Fernbrook Park. Our B. A. is kept busy keeping the boys working and I believe he has most of the boys placed. The St. Aloysius Church and the Mercy Hospital jobs are still unfair, but all is being done to make them fair with our Building Trades Council and the C. L. U. committees.

Brother Freeman is again with us for a few weeks again. Any local can give him

the glad hand; he is fair and square with our local and our boys, and we ask all to give him a square deal.

W. F. BARBER,
Press Sec'y.

L. U. NO. 184, GALESBURG, ILL.

Editor:

Local Union No. 184 has had its organizing campaign on now for sometime, with fair success, but not what we expected, due to the fact that we had taken in a few linemen from the Illinois Power and Light Company and said company did what I expected them to do, laid off those that went into the local and threw a scare into the rest of them that said they would come in, and now it is going to take some tall talking to get them. We still have hopes, where there is a will there is a way and some day in Galesburg this company will be organized. We also have taken in a few inside men and are having better luck with them than the linemen. Then the poor linemen wonder why they are underpaid. The reason is very plain and easily understood, lack of organization and nothing else.

As I predicted in my last letter Frank L. Smith was nominated for United States Senator over Illinois power, McKinley, by over 150,000 majority. Some protest I mean.

Business is fairly good here but nothing rushing. Oh, yes, nearly forgot Brother A. Guenther is the proud papa of a fine baby girl. Congratulations Archie.

A. W. MAZE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

We have finally landed both the journeymen out of one shop here and the boys are certainly working towards making the fruits of an organized shop show. Am glad to say that both partners of this shop are heartily in favor of organized labor. At the last meeting we accepted the traveling card of Brother Charles E. Liebenrood of L. U. 362, Sarasota, Fla.

An examining board of four was appointed consisting of two inside men and two outside men. Also an executive board of three was appointed. At the present time we are preparing for our state federation of labor convention and also a Central labor union picnic.

R. J. C. EDWARDS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NOS. 210 AND 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Speaking of spring as you do in the May issue just reminds me that we who live in apartments, have no gardens to hoe, no lawns to mow and no potato patches to weed. All we can do is to hang the porch screens and swing; move the piano to fit up the living room as a bed room and hope for a good season.

Here in Atlantic City when we wish to roam amongst the daisies, forget-me-nots and what-nots we are wont to wander over to the farms conducted by the right Rev. Parson Jones and his erstwhile companion in rural scenery, the Hon. Limb Turner. Sometimes we find them home and are rewarded for our troubles in getting there with a large glass of cool well water or butter milk, both soothing to the aged and weary.

But Sir Editor, again speaking of spring, as you have done causes me to rise up on my hind legs and orate that in the days of my youth when the sun shone down on both sides of the fence at once, my nether ex-

(Continued on page 286)

**Outline of the Present Power
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SOURCES.—Poor's and statements
issued by brokers, and other financial
representatives of the Power interests.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from page 283)

tremities would commence to itch; the wander-lust would seize me in its grip and I just had to see what was on the other side of the mountain. Oh, those were the days and what keen satisfaction it was to me to outwit some hostile train crew. There was a thrill and a kick in it to be able to climb out of a gang of numbers about ten cars ahead of the caboose and its hard-boiled occupants, especially so, after I had put in half the night dodging those birds who wouldn't carry their mother's pictures, let alone a self respecting self-sustaining member in good standing of that Grand old Fraternity—The Knights of the Road.

It has been just six years this month since I decorated the deck and heard the wind and cinders whistling by. But the letter from L. U. 345 was to me a throw-back to those times as it reminded me of an expression I hadn't heard nor used in years. In those halcyon times the worst that could be said of a man was: "why that bird couldn't bum salt in Salt Lake City."

No doubt there will be many of my clients who will think that this scrivener has tumbled off the water-cart, but it's not so my friends—should I live to see this in print I will have celebrated the second anniversary of my now famous ride. No, it is just the sight of the pretty flowers, green grass and budding trees that has caused this outburst—in short I have the "springoes" and all that goes with them.

During the past month we have been hosts to four large conventions, namely: Hotel Men's, National Electric Light Association, American Nurses Association and last but not least, the General Federation of Women's Clubs. With due apologies to Kipling, "we learned about women from them," especially those of us who worked the two feminine conventions. Why say, these ladies would carry ice to the Eskimos any day, and what service they demanded and what's more GOT.

The Nurses numbered about 8000 while the Clubs have nearly twice that number still here. They have rented the steel pier for two weeks at 300 per day and believe me, some of them must stay up all night to see that they get full value for their money.

All of which reminds me of the vast difference to be found amongst the folks who do not try to be "high-hatty." For instance, the other evening L. U. No. 211 threw a little love-feast to which their wives and sweeties were invited and a more congenial and happy bunch could not be assembled around any festive board. Each member brought his own wife or girl-friend therefore there were no fights or hair pulling matches.

From the crab cocktail to the demitasse the "eaterins" were very delectable; talent was furnished by the leading beach-front cabarets but the best numbers of the evening was a couple of the boys trying to spear the olives and radishes with their knives. So engrossed was I with the performance that I started to carve the hen with my butter knife and only came up for air after receiving a black and blue producing kick on the shin from my own Bundle of Joy. Dancing was in order until 11 o'clock, after which the majority of merry makers descended down on Cabaret Land en masse.

The only disappointment of the evening was the inability of the international officers to attend due to the untimely death of Brother McNulty. We also missed the representatives of the northern locals who were unable to attend for the same reason.

The entire E. B. and banquet committee presented a very snappy picture in their Tuxedos. More power to them.

Was very pleased to renew some old acquaintances with the members of L. U. No. 269 who favored us with their presence.

By the way, Dunnie, I had a tip that you and I had better lay off of Mrs. Burgess's little boy Russ or else we are honing for a lacing. Furthermore you are quite precocious in presuming that I meant the governor's mansion when you know quite well that I had direct reference to the big stone pile at 2nd and Cass Streets.

The presence of the ladies at the banquet was quite an innovation as in the past all of the affairs have been strictly stag. Personally speaking, I hope that the future will see many of those get together parties staged, for, regardless of those who differ with me, I claim that it is far better to have the fairer sex with than "agin us."

The time worn joke of getting them young, treat them rough and tell 'em nothing is quite passe. In the first place who wants to stay home and cut out paper dolls to amuse the young ones; treating them rough has only one ending—the police court and the alimony route, and telling them nothing only breeds discontent, creates suspicions and arouses the imagination. Ask any divorce judge—he knows.

We have an immense crowd down for the Decoration Day week-end and as the wif and I were doing our stuff this morning along the wooden-way, I couldn't help but think that the old fashioned ankle length skirt sure hid a multitude of bows, knocks and knobs. Old Sol was out in all his glory and the walk was resplendent with the flashing multi-colored frocks and modes as worn by the members of both sexes.

Perhaps the Editor or Editress of the Woman's Page would acquire some excellent copy by spending a few days or weeks along our strand.

The article entitled Dodging Death was extremely well composed and the accompanying picture exceedingly realistic. It brought back sorrowful memories of the several times it was my sad duty to help lower some poor buddie who had gone west up among the hot stuff, also of picking up the poor devil who had had a nasty fall.

The insurance statisticians claim that the allotted span of life for a lineman, who is continually engaged with the tools, is eighteen years and as I had done sixteen and a half of them I decided to beat the Grim Reaper if possible for the time being and quit the sticks while the quitting was good.

We were shocked to learn of the death of Brother McNulty and it seems that one of the pillars of our Brotherhood has gone.

Another old timer to leave us was Harry Matlack, better known as "Fusty," who died after an illness of eight weeks duration. Fusty was a great little fellow, an ex president of 21 and well liked by all who knew him. Four of the local boys attended, the funeral was held in Camden, N. J.

The sick and injured list is quite large this month—the following members being laid up: Sol Saltzman of 211 was in the hospital for two weeks but is now convalescing at home. While in the hospital, some one brought him a box of fine candies but the nurses copped the most of it, so he says, but personally I believe that Sol was making a play for the little brunette.

Al McDevitt of 210, formerly of 17, is in the hospital, the result of a fall from an iron standard when the top snapped off. He came down about 30 feet landing on his head and back; at first it was thought he had fractured the back and skull and his life was despaired of. Happily the diagnosis was all wet and Al is slowly recovering.

Another member of 210 felt that life was getting monotonous and looked around for a

little variety. In doing so he got tangled up with 2300 and was out for a good fifteen minutes. Curt Muller is the gentleman I am referring to. Only his wonderful physique saved the day. He is now chanting that little ditty, "Never again."

By the way, Brother Horne, Florida may be the chin-whisker of these United States but don't overlook the fact that Atlantic City is the cat's-whiskers of the entire civilized world.

Thanks, Rusty old chap, for the information relative to Bert Lewis. Alas, we know him well as he left here to go to Scranton some years ago.

S'all right Gleason me bye, I just wanted to set you right, no harm done. However, we have one dude here who is dying to see himself in a rolling chair and have same published in the WORKER. The gentleman I refer to is Brother Edward "Mush" Crawford formerly of Seattle, Stamboul and all points of the compass. He blew in here last December and has carefully hoarded his dough to enable him to strut the boulevards of Paree this summer—imbibe Bohemian beverages and winter in the Argentine. But even at that he isn't a regular tourist as he always pays his boat and train fare, Pullmans included. If my old pal Red Davis learns of that he is going to turn over in his grave.

Another widely traveled wire mender who has been doing his bit here for a while is Ollie King who was around Peory when I wore kilts. Ollie hasn't changed much in looks during the past twenty years, maybe a little grayer around the temples but still the same old reg'lar feller.

It seems to me that ye Editor's blue pencil has always been more respected than the gavel and foolish is he, who tries to buck same.

Was much surprised to learn that my old friend Pete Peterson of 349 still looks them over as he was around here long enuff to become city-broke.

Some sage once remarked that a woman is as old as she looks and a man is as old as the tune he whistles.

Silver Threads Among the Gold has been running through the old bean ever since the cold and dampness settled in my joints causing me to feel like the wreck of the Volstead act. Therefore, I bid you a fond adieu.

Yours with the writer's cramp.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

I wonder how many Brothers read the short leader in the February JOURNAL on "Customer Ownership Exploded"? Our leading power corporation has got the bug and our good citizens fell for it to the extent of \$7,000,000.

I am wondering how many of our Brothers who are employed by this company are among the owners?

If there are any I would like them to look through the February JOURNAL and read the article on page 58. It might cause them to stop and think for a moment because one never knows what the future has in store for us.

New agreements will be discussed and probably a choice will have to be made between loyalty to ourselves and loyalty to the rest of the customer owners. If such a contingency should arise, where do the employee owners stand? This seems to be a pretty question to ask at this day, after the experiences arising from the late hostilities all over the world.

Could you not provide space in the JOURNAL for an article of greater length

on this subject in the near future, Mr. Editor? I think it is worthy of it.

There is a rather fixed notion in most minds that minorities rule the universe.

The same people are also wont to say that militant minorities, especially referring to the radical wing of the labor movement, can carry everything with them. Yes, they even go as far as to say that "a strong militant minority could upend this system of production and distribution and place in its stead the co-operative commonwealth, wherein mankind will live and die happy ever afterward." This may be so in the future but up to now many militant minorities have behaved somewhat ridiculously at times, to put it as mildly as possible. For example, the anarchist wing of the radical movement in Italy—a distinctly militant minority—captured the factory system in a certain part of that country. But time, and a short time at that, proved this to be a foolish step towards the social revolution. (For the first time in many moons, Mr. Editor, I have written social revolution in small initial letters.)

The question of production being solved for the time being, the next problem was purchase of raw material and the distribution of the finished product, a problem, let me remind my readers, which is rather difficult to handle under the best circumstances.

Ah, ha! but what the ruddy h— has this got to do with militant minorities in the labor movement on this American continent? Well, soft ye, sons of toil, and I will whisper in your ear that it is nearly always a militant minority that first proposes a battle royal between ourselves and the boss over the ever-popular issue of wages. And let me whisper in equally soft and low tones that these militant minorities, while they howled loud and long during the gathering of the forces, rarely ever had the sand to stay when the fight was on. For, let it be said in clear and more strident tones, as often as not they found the strike was inimical to their interests shortly after the war was declared.

If I cared to dig up the material I could prove to most any sane thinking majority that only at rare intervals have strikes been won by blustering, bragging minorities. And these, when they did occur, were at times similar to war-time conditions when nearly every boss had a government contract to produce something or other at a fancy price, a price which afterwards was to affect the average wage plug's standard of living inasmuch as the cost went up by leaps and bounds.

Every member of the trade union movement knows that the business is usually done by a minority of the actual membership and probably every local has its militant minority among the regular attendants at its meetings.

The minority of which I write has never to my knowledge put forth anything of a constructive nature and mostly what has resulted from its activities has been disruption, segregation and a general breaking down of our conditions and organization. Take our own craft, for instance, and let us look at the number of different branches in its makeup, which are separate entities, and yet they are so closely related, one to the other, that it is extremely hard to draw the line of demarcation between them. There are power linemen, telephone linemen, telegraph linemen, power cable splicers, telephone cable splicers, interior wiremen, station wiremen, telephone switchboard construction men.

There are repairmen in each of these

"Remember this, that while you have rights that should and will be respected, that as part of the industry, the white collar part, if you please, the employer, the man who makes it possible, the technician in all lines of industry in which you have entered also has rights that must and eventually will be respected.

"The most graceful way to conduct an industry is by all the component parts of it pulling together for the good of that industry, and we hope that the present apprenticeship system has been along the direction of unified industry in the building trades, the greatest in America."

—President James P. Noonan to graduating class of New York Building Trades.

fields. Station operators, metermen, are trimmers, and so many others that it would take too much space to mention them.

In a town like Vancouver if you split them into separate locals you have nothing, but with them all in one organization you have a complicated society of highly specialized workers, a network of interdependent families whose interests cannot be separated and which is formidable in strength and character.

There never was an obstacle to our betterment which was insurmountable, and the greatest help to clearing obstacles out of the way is sane thinking.

The various branches of our craft have numberless difficulties and questions arising which in many ways are peculiar to themselves, and yet the settlement of each question has a certain significance for every other branch.

It therefore behooves us to give careful consideration and thought to all questions so that the most beneficial and equitable decision should be reached.

Our business is to insist constantly upon the need for definite aims and constructive purposes.

Until we become capable in our thought and action upon union affairs, of looking beyond details and seeing unionism as a whole in the light of some orderly conception of what organized human action might make of it, our unionism will be a mere groping in darkness and our work for improvement a futility. Where vision is replaced by bluster and brag we perish. A militant minority is stupid always. Its notion of progress is that it should go on forever struggling with the details of a social chaos directly resulting from our failure to grasp the economic position as a whole and put it on a right footing.

Comprehensive thinking and carefulness in detail are always effective.

What we need today in our organization is larger vision and the audacious hope, the belief in our human lordship and mastery over the course of events just as soon as we chose to direct and control them.

It is with regret that I have to tell you that we have lost another Brother. His death was the result of an automobile accident, Brother Rod Dunn. The old

timers from around Vancouver would know "Rod" well.

It would seem that in the merry month of May the worker is always feeling a little frisky.

In Vancouver, they took the notion that it was time to put the Building Trades Council on a better footing. We have for a long time been afflicted with the great American plan of open shop.

We got real busy and tackled the hardest jobs first. There was a diversity of opinion as to the proper time to take action, some holding for the first or second week in April, others for the first week in May.

The matter was referred to the locals and the first week in May decided on for action.

It would be altogether too bad if the worker was unanimous about anything affecting his welfare. On this occasion the District Council of Carpenters had decided to work independent of the B. T. C. and to make a stand for a five day week. On Monday, the third of May, they were locked out and at 1.30 p. m. on the same day we had to pull the jobs on the other question of union shop.

The boss claimed that the B. T. C. was striking in sympathy with the carpenters, and of course, as usual the issue was smothered in clouds. Among the men there were rumors and more rumors. The card carrier was doing his damndest to get back on the job after he had been out about twenty minutes. However, after being out nine days the strike was settled and some gain made. The carpenters gained a union shop and 50c per day increase, but failed to establish the five day week with the general contractors. Structural iron workers gained a union shop including the rodmen; the latter were not organized before. The rodmen gained approximately two dollars per day increase by organizing. The plasterers and plasterers' laborers also gained the union shop. The I. B. E. W., of course, made the union. The notable thing about the settlement was that the various trades affiliated with the B. T. C. refrained from going to work the morning the fracas was settled, until the various business agents cleaned the job up properly.

The result of this strike should be shown by the movement as a whole having a little more life in it. I think the necessary impetus has been given it. At the same time it is just as liable to go to sleep again. The sun is shining and the water at the beaches is warming up and Henry Dubb, the worker, is very likely to become apathetic again after his little success.

I have just heard a cork go plunk, and I am leaving to investigate.

"SCRIPTUS."

L. U. NO. 224, NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Editor:

As I sit here and write this letter I am wondering if we will ever have any summer. Here it is nearly the end of May and we have had only a few warm days. If it keeps up I guess we will all go to the southern countries to keep warm, but I think we will live through it as long as the coal lasts and when that is gone we will still be living I hope.

Things around here are not of the best but we are not looking down but up. We feel that things will pick up in time but we hope it will be soon, for the way some of the boys talk now they will soon be going after clams or fishes. Believe me some of the boys would make good fishermen; I know for I have been with some of them, but things will pick up and then every thing will be O. K.

The state branch of the A. F. of L. held a

meeting here Sunday, May 16. We had a very good meeting and we hope to get some good out of it. It was a treat to hear Brother Martin Joyce take a slam at some of the politicians up in the State House. It is a surprise to me to see how many so called union men vote to put men in office who do not represent them but go to represent the bosses, but still some of our boys vote for them just the same. They kick all the year long and when the time comes to change things they fall in line and do what some one tells them, do not use their heads only to carry a straw hat and that is not a union hat.

I saw Brother John Schofield of Salem Saturday night. Glad you are getting along all O. K. Jack, old boy. Brother Jim (Boston) Murphy is down on the Island, must be some business down there, James, to keep you away from home so long. The executive board of our local went to an exhibit of the vocational school, it was a treat to go through the place. Two of the instructors are members of this local. Brothers Cooper and Quinlan are the gents and I wish you could have heard those birds talk. It would do anybody good to hear them.

It would be a good thing when the Brothers come up to the meetings to go into the meeting room instead of standing out in the hall and chewing the rag and disturbing those that are in the meeting. I must say it is quite a treat after the meetings to go into social session and have some of the Brothers give us a talk about our work. It was very interesting to listen to Brother Walter Horn talk about generators, also to Brother H. Cooper's talk on phase relation.

I have a friend in another state, he is a business man and he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of his town. He knew I would be interested in anything connected with labor, so this man sent me a magazine. It is called Law and Labor, and it is sent to the chambers of commerce, they being members of the League for Industrial Rights. It is printed in New York City. If the workers would like to know where they get off they should read this magazine; according to this papers the workers have no rights at all. It just goes to show that we Brothers should work hard and stick together and work for the best interests of labor and for harmony amongst our fellow trade unionists.

HARRY GLEASON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 261, NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

For the next issue of your interesting WORKER, I beg to ask for a larger space, as I am herewith writing some interesting facts which I believe will be of the greatest interest to my Brothers throughout the U. S. and more especially inside fitters. All can understand the opposition we are up against but we are placed in a position that gives us the greatest courage. I am anxious that all Brothers will see the kind of a letter that has been published in a certain paper in New York City, trying to mislead the public on our demands, and strongly directed to L. U. 261, inferring that we were trying to tie up progress on the building work all over the U. S. We say, "far from our intentions." L. U. No. 261 are only trying hard for a living wage, something they never had and considering the rate we are paid, the general public would be surprised if I had space enough to state the miserable rate we get at present and compare it with the high cost of living today. Try and figure the rate of thirteen years ago, when I can state it has gone up 64.9 per cent and this statement can be verified by the statistics of the Labor Department at Washington. Going

back from today to March, 1913, and the rate of wages inside fitters are offered today when applying to even the best shops in New York, are just as low and so degrading that it is discouraging to the mechanics. Therefore I say we are only trying to live. So I will try to enlighten my Brothers on the substance of the letter above mentioned. It leads to union made goods, and installation of same. It is a question of whether the local union's members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are justified in refusing to install electrical fixtures that are not union made and do not bear union labels, and it's a question that will be decided within the next week by the Council of Industrial Relations.

In electrical manufacturing circles this matter is considered the most serious in many years. It involves the manufacturer, the non-union electrical workers and the building contractors throughout the United States. It means that if the Council decides that the union locals are within their jurisdiction hundreds of electrical workers will be forced out of work and millions of dollars in building construction work will be at a standstill. The condition will result in one of the most hazardous economic situations with which the manufacturer and contractor has had to cope. This union rule was effected several years ago, and it has been enforced in several of the western and mid-western cities for some time. It has never been felt to any extent in New York City, but it has been gradually creeping east until at this time it is effective in several cities of New Jersey.

While the New York contractor has so far escaped the result of the enforcement of this rule it has set itself up as an insurmountable object in the part of eastern electrical manufacturing progress.

Several of the locals in the western area have refused to install fixtures because they were not wired by union hands. This has prevented the sale of fixtures manufactured in eastern factories in the cities in which the unions operate and rule. During the open session of the council, G. M. Bugniet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told members of the council that the union did not have any rules or regulations regarding the manufacture of electrical fixtures to be installed. He said that if the fixture was to be hung by union workmen, it must also be wired and assembled by the same workmen. He said the union did not care who made the fixture, he did not have the jurisdiction over the hanging of it.

The contractors, he said, could employ non-union men, but if union workers were to handle the article they must assemble, wire and hang it.

Briefly, what the union representative said comprises the rule, which upon its face does not disclose the real conditions which the contractor has found in observing the rules.

So now comes Mr. Eidlitz and gives his views, and as you know Mr. Eidlitz is chairman of the Board of Governors of the Electrical Board of Trade, Inc., of New York, and of course it is therefore only natural he would give a different version than that of the worthy secretary of the International Brotherhood.

Mr. Eidlitz' version says: "It is all well and good for the local union representative to say go ahead and employ non-union men to install your fixtures if you don't want the union workers to rewire and install them, but the minute a non-union electrical worker is sent into a building to make such installations the other union workers—the carpenters, painters, tilers and all—walk out. They will not complete their work unless

union electrical workers are brought in and this means that after the non-union worker has completed his installations he must be employed to take down the fixtures so that the union men can work on them. There is no way to get around it. If the union workers are hired to do the work they will not make the installations until they are allowed to rewire and assemble the fixtures. If non-union men are employed in this work other trade workers of the union leave their jobs. And here is another condition, the union workers are not equipped to rewire and reassemble many of the fixtures. This work on many of the fixtures must be done in the factory because in many cases the wires are not a separate and distinct part of the fixtures. They are attached to the remainder of the fixture in a manner that prevents them from being removed without destroying the articles."

In referring to conditions in New York, Mr. Eidlitz states, that there are less than 5,000 union electrical workers here, while the non-union workers are represented by more than 10,000. (Sorry to say he is poorly posted on these figures.) Mr. Eidlitz also thinks that should the council decide that the union locals are within their rights, the matter must be decided by the federal government. (And again I say he is wrong.) Mr. Eidlitz also states and points out in his usual way that only two per cent of the electrical materials manufactured in the United States are made in union shops and that if the union rule is enforced it will mean that all wiring and assembling done in non-union shops which compose the great majority, will have to be done over again by union workers, who he says cannot do much of the work. And the economic loss will reach into millions of dollars each year. (So Mr. Eidlitz if you have the interest of the contractors at heart, you can see that this doesn't happen.)

For some years the local of the Electrical Workers, members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers out through the west in cities like St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and others have taken the stand that unless a lighting fixture had a union label it had to be dismantled and rewired on the job by members of their local. As practically none of the important manufacturers are unionized, this had the effect of preventing fixtures made anywhere outside of a few local factories going into these districts. In other words it looked as though certain local manufacturers were trying to put a Chinese wall around their cities. Eight per cent more of the electrical fixture manufacturing business is here in the east and this was a serious handicap to these people. Last September at the instigation of the New York City contractors, who are all members of the Electrical Board of Trade, the National Contractors in convention condemned the activity and asked that the case be taken up by the Council on Industrial Relations. The Council is a board set up in the electrical contracting industry to settle disputes and consists of five electrical contractors and five International Union officers from different parts of the country.

Their votes must be unanimous to arrive at a decision and their decision is binding on the unions and the contractors who are members of the council. This board has been functioning with more or less success for some years and the question is whether or not the local unions are justified in refusing to install electrical fixtures that were not union wired or bearing the union label. And Mr. Eidlitz further thinks that considering that less than two per cent of electrical materials that are manufactured and used in this country are in union shops

any such requirement is naturally impossible and persisted in and carried to a logical conclusion would mean that either the manufacturers throughout the country would have to change their methods and raise their prices to the public considerably or make a stand against the requirement which would undoubtedly result in labor troubles and the throwing out of employment of hundreds of satisfied employees.

In other words Mr. Eidlitz still thinks everybody who knows this business knows pretty well, who and what is at the back of the whole proposition, who started it and why.

And we assure Mr. Eidlitz that he can't teach anything about the electrical business to the inside fitters of New York City. The conditions of their wage, the conditions of shops they are compelled to work in, hours and the good work they can do, the ability they must have to do it.

M. J. BUTLER,
Press Secretary, Pro-tem.

L. U. NO. 269, TRENTON, N. J.

Editor:

Without any extra pressure on the bricks this year the wage question has been adjusted. In fact everything is settled for the next two years, the request having been for \$11.50 per day, and after several confabs it came to point of Lou Marchiante's lingo and Dave Cohen's stomach which began to howl and Louie won with an agreement for \$11.25 for 1926 and \$11.50 for 1927. The other trades did well in their conferences, the bricklayer and plasterer, getting \$13.20, the plumber \$11.00, lather \$12.00, the hodcarrier will receive 95 cents per hour this year and \$1.10 for 1927. The sheet-metal workers had a beautiful arrangement. Having selected the electrical worker as the barometer they just laid back until the agreement was reached and entered into one just like it. The idea was to let the electrical worker do the brick hitting. The carpenter was very fortunate in renewing his old agreement for \$10.00 per day not being affiliated with the building trades council.

Work is just fair here with a few men out and with a big job about finished that will put a number on the mourners' bench.

At a recent meeting a discussion arose as to whether or not conditions could be improved by entering into politics. It was brought out that the only inspection being made here was the inspection of the cheque submitted with the application some very poor installations getting service and no inspection ever being made on older work that has been added to and added to until pennies will not hold in the fuse receptacles any more and they are using nickels. Trenton has an ordinance calling for a municipal electrical inspector, the examination held and a man appointed but up to the present he has been kept very busy cleaning the glass doors in the fire alarm boxes. Rupert Jahn, the business agent, would not consent to being forced into either the Democratic league or the Republican club, claiming to do so was to declare his politics, which he did not care to do. As it was felt something had to be joined, the Anti-Saloon League was picked and an application made to place Jahn in that organization.

Local Union No. 358, Perth Amboy, seems to be taking an unfriendly attitude towards the Trenton local in regards to the three day's work on a bridge in the foreign quarter of the state. While the Trenton local has no signed agreements as to the interchange of cards the fact remains that the relations with sister locals for the past

Unless the present tendency toward business combinations is checked, the result must be so great a change in our present civilization as to constitute an economic revolution—a civilization so different as to be a new civilization. At present the general public is so utterly bewildered and the business world is so intent upon immediate advantage that both are blind to the inevitable result.

So hopeless does it seem to change the current of events that we appear to be in the grip of mighty elemental forces that are working out an inevitable economic revolution in which the competitive principle as we have known it will practically disappear, and with the disappearance of the competitive principle will go individualism as we now understand it. There is no enduring compromise between individualism and collectivism, for individualism depends upon the maintenance of the competitive principle in all its primitive directness and simplicity.

WALTER L. FISHER,
Former Secretary
of the Interior.

eight or nine years have been very pleasant, in fact the writer was treated very fair by No. 358 at one time while No. 269 was on strike and it is grievous to learn that the scribe would go to the point of trying his case in the press, the Trenton local being affiliated with all the bodies named in his article of last month. The Trenton man who did the work in the Perth Amboy jurisdiction is a man long in good standing and as good a union man as could be found. He went to Perth Amboy, under the direction of Organizer James Mead, and the Trenton local has on record an order from the International Office ordering the manning of this job. As to the scale, there being fifty cents a day difference, the firm having the job will surely make this up to the man if they have not already done so.

The Trenton article in the May issue was a month late, the acting press secretary did not recover from the banquet in time to make the last call from the composing room.

DUNNIE.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

News here is just about as scarce as water is at Salome where that famous bull frog had to carry a canteen of water to pour on his back and I am getting dog gone tired of this job of press secretary and think I will quit if the boys don't do something soon to give me an idea, so if any of the coming young locals want a real good publicity man just remember that I am sort of looking around.

We are sure getting a plumb good magazine out these days and while the Editor helps some I am giving us down trodden press secretaries a whole lot of credit. Maybe he won't print this on account of that and then I will get bawled out.

We sent our financial secretary, Brother Cuffles, up to Kansas City as a delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention and while he brought back a fine report of the meeting he seemed to have got in with the losing side when it came to voting. He doesn't seem to have any sore spots over it and I guess he realizes that while there were more delegates from some of the other crafts they were not any smarter than the ones the electricians sent. I believe the money spent sending delegates to these conventions is well worth the spending. It is bound to bring the different organizations into closer affiliation and while we may fight among ourselves once in a while we are learning how to fight together when we have to protect our rights and while for myself I am a peaceful sort of guy I believe that a good fight now and then helps to keep your blood the proper color and if you give up too easy the other fellow won't appreciate what you have given up.

Brother H. E. Margrave of Local 337 tangled up with 11,000 volts about three weeks ago and we are glad to say that with the exception of some severe and painful burns he is getting along fine.

We have also lost several Brothers by the traveling card route. Brothers "Pop" Chase and "Gabe" Watkins slipped out when I was absent from roll call so I don't know where they went but wish them luck and they are both O. K. union men wherever they are.

I hate to see the boys that I know leaving. While there are lots of good men to take their places it takes a little while to get used to the new faces.

Now this bleeding state ain't no California or Florida either, but say, we raise some things here and make other things that if those much-advertised state can beat they have sure got to take the kinks out of their backs. I can't tell you all I mean but you ought to come out here some time and look over our wheat fields and our cattle and hogs also our oil and coal fields, and I just about forgot we also raise some corn and rye, so taking everything into consideration it isn't such a bad state. Now don't think I am a native son, I was headed for Oklahoma or Texas or Chicago or some place and got short and stopped here to feed up and I am just about fed up.

That piece of poetry sent in by Brother Bellin of Local No. 3 is the best I have read since I got a hold of a copy of the "Cremation of Sam Magee" one night in a coal bunker of the steam ship "Kroonland," that Miami keeps writing about. It makes me homesick for a piece of spoilt liver or a mess kit full of slum every time I read one of his letters telling about that ship. I think it is the same one that I went over in to fight for democracy and came back and found overalls \$4 a suit and prohibition.

Conditions here are just about the same. The Light Company started on their underground job. A contractor named Gest has a bunch of laborers digging ditch and laying duct. I don't know who is going to do the cable work.

We haven't any cable men here so there is a chance for some out of town men to get on.

We used to have a cable man here but I guess he decided he had a lifetime job or something and dropped his card. I am not wishing him any hard luck but I believe he will see the time when he regrets dropping the old ticket. I can't understand how a man

can figure he can get along without one.

A stranger wandered in on the job today. His name is C. F. Frohne. He has been patrolling his lines on horse back down in southern Kansas. Him and the horse wore out at the same time. His one big grievance seems to be that the horse had a habit of laughing at him whenever he threw him off or stepped on him so he is going to try his luck on a line gang.

T. H. LAISURE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Conditions here are much the same as when I last wrote. To be sure the Spring work has opened up some but really nothing startling. A few less of the Brothers on the waiting list, a few Brothers that have come in town from other localities, and some new members that we have been able to recruit during the past month. That about tells the story.

And now if I may, I wish to broach a subject that seems to me to be of vital importance. Some time ago the various locals of the Brotherhood were circularized by Local 46 of Seattle with a letter proposing to amend the constitution to the end that the I. B. E. W. should be provided with ways and means of establishing a system of pensioning its old members.

Taken as an idea embodying the brotherly principle of "help the less fortunate Brother" the thought appeals to me and perhaps some feasible method, of accomplishing the end in view, in Seattle's proposition, can be worked out at the next convention.

As to the feasibility of this particular plan many things might be said. It is not my intention to criticize this plan of Local 46 but there are certain thoughts which present themselves to my mind in relation to the old age pension idea.

From one angle or point of view these old age pensions may be considered as a kind of charity. Now charity being a means of helpfulness to human beings is always praiseworthy; but sometimes it is misdirected effort, i. e., the same result might be accomplished in a different way. Let us for a moment consider certain conditions. One of the very prominent features of modern industry is the speeding up of production and this idea has become so thoroughly absorbed by the public mind that to many it seems like sacrilege to question its soundness. Not only does it dominate the minds of the employers but it also is becoming an obsession with many of the workers, and this brings us to the point that I wish to make.

In the electrical industry this speeding up is one of the principal causes of our finding in the ranks of the Brotherhood an ever increasing number of members who are unable to keep up with the game. At first it was only the really old fellows that this applied to but with the ever increasing pace the age limit of efficiency is being lowered every year. Not only that but in some localities the struggle has become so fierce that a Brother with the slightest disadvantage is practically a "down and out."

This sort of thing nullifies the spirit and principle of collective bargaining and substitutes for it a very pernicious form of individual bargaining, for it is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." And what becomes of the old slogan of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay? To me the man who gives more work than his fellows for the same pay is just as much of a scab as the man who gives the

same amount of work for less pay. In both cases he is underselling the other fellow.

Years ago when the N. W. Telephone Co. were paying about \$30.00 per month and "hay in the manger" for linemen, they used to further their policy of "all they could get for as little as they could give" by having a pace setter to whom they paid 25c a day extra to lead the mad chase of the crew to work themselves out of a job.

We electricians might well profit by the above example and try to devise a plan whereby we could have a pace setter on the job who could hold the race horses down to a speed that the rest of the Brothers could follow.

But seriously, this speeding up in industry is a menace to industrial prosperity and through that to civilization. Unless this thing can be either curbed or counteracted it is going to cause the piling up of a surplus, that can't be disposed of, on the one hand, and a shrinkage of purchasing power of the workers, due to lack of employment, on the other. And that spells another industrial panic with all its attendant evils and probably another World War—a war for markets.

There is only one group that (on account of their ideals, viewpoints, economic needs and the fact of their being a well organized aggregation and therefore able to act as a unified force) is able or likely to attempt to apply an effective remedy to this appalling condition. That is the trade unions. Someone must lead the way. Why not the I. B. E. W.?

Undoubtedly the outlook is not encouraging. The problem is a difficult one. How are we to solve it? Several remedies have been offered but some only gave a modicum of relief. Others were either more or less futile or impossible of application. I am not an advocate of the piece work system, still less of the sliding scale, and yet if we are going to pursue the present mad race either of the above would at least give the less speedy a chance where the present system eliminates them entirely.

We can set a fixed standard for a day's work, set it sufficiently low so that all can keep up the pace and penalize those that do more. But can we maintain it? Can we even initiate it? A shorter work day would help some, providing it did not diminish the contents of the pay envelope. Of course raising wages only helps those that can keep up the speed and is only a temporary relief. If everything could be placed upon a time and material basis that would come nearer to solving the problem, but any method of putting this into universal operation appears almost too colossal an undertaking for consideration and yet in the relationship, or contrast, between the time and material method and the contract job on the one hand and the day, weekly, or monthly wage system and the piece work system on the other lies the root of the entire matter.

It is the expression of the conflicting interests arising out of the fact that the employer buys the employee's time but sells the product of his labor thus producing certain contradictions in aims, purposes, and interests that are difficult to eliminate.

A co-ordination of time paid labor and material jobs and piece work or job work paid labor with contract jobs would tend to simplify relationships so that we would have a less complicated problem to deal with.

Constructive suggestions from some of the Brothers will be gladly received, realizing that the above cursory outline is far from even indicating a solution and of

course a solution being desirable, that the more light thrown upon the subject the better.

W. WAPLES.

L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Just like yourself again Brother Bachie and we are real sorry that you could not go to Trenton. Have you read the poem "The Guy who Stubbed His Toe?" It doesn't say whether Mr. Neale Reardon is a Brother. However it does leave the thought of what a profitable time they had. You know all work and no play (old saying) does give us the miseries. And we hope to read of the 8th and 88th annual of No. 269.

Brother Julia O'Connor, you sure do hit the nail right. One thing among many that the British union leaders fail in, first, like so many others, in the fact that any cause can only go so far as the people allow. Of course some leaders only go so far as their shallow brains allow them. This is borne out by the sorry show the British Trade Union Congress has made in the big strike. And to think the miners have been deserted! What will those blow hard visitors that our Brother Julia O'Connor so accurately describes, have to say now? We were told the first few days of the strike that our friends the Russians had sent over \$1,500,000 to the British Trades Congress and that they had refused it. Did they fear that the big strike would be a huge success and that so many of the old flimflams would be found out? Can you imagine the new agreements being made over there not to strike all together? And can't you see somewhere Judas smiling? As I write, a picture is before me of a British miner with patched pants and coat, no hat and poor shoes, looking twenty years older than he really is. At his right side is his wife poorly clad but as neat as can be. And on his left is their little girl about five or six years old, cleaned up for the day, the pride of her parents. Behind them is the entrance to the mines. And the title is "Not a Second. Not a Cent."

I will ask you to think of the other picture of those who live on his labor. No patched pants, no bum shoes and their wives not clothed in rags, while their little girl has more than enough and won't have to go to any soup kitchen with a teacup for a drop of weak soup. God, how my blood boils when I think of it. And those leaders tell us that in America we are 100 years behind. Ever so many thanks, Brother J. O'Connor, you have told a story that is worth reading and memorizing.

Our mutual friend, Andy Gump, once remarked "Making the world safe for hypocrisy." And do you know there is more sense and truth in that than humor.

The ban is still on me writing local news, but the following will get through. It was handed me by our worthy vice president, he cut it out of our city paper. And he and I agreed that it especially applied to electrical workers of this district. Here it is: "We have an inquiry from a citizen who wants to know where the population of this country is most dense. That's an easy one—from the neck up, brothers." This brings me to the move that Windsor, Ont., Local 773 has in their minds. Believe me you are full of good faith to tackle that crowd. Just as slippery as the telephones. However, good luck to you, while we are unable to help you we certainly wish you every success. They will join anything but a union, and did you ever listen to those long drawn out stories how they joined the I. B. and paid dues (maybe) and how nobody came to the meetings and the So and So of a treasurer ran off with the money? Any

old line of chatter. I have a bad habit of remembering. My excellent memory gets me in bad very often.

From the first number of our magazine yours fraternally was an admirer. In part I congratulated the Editor in the second issue. Now we note from everywhere praises are coming in, and justly so. It is full of good reading, something that one can think over. Several of our members in 303 have asked me this month when is the JOURNAL coming, they being most anxious for its reading. This shows that the news therein is something different, something that we can depend on being right. We were most interested to read of Miss Zona Gale and to know that all her success had not changed her attitude towards working people. That's the spirit that gives us a new hope. Be true to those you knew in days when you were beginning. May you continue in your successful career.

Still diving into this month's JOURNAL we come across the letter from our worthy Brother Lane from Panama Local 677. I think that's fine, Brother, give the boys of our members a better chance than their fathers had. We hope that this suggestion will be made into a resolution at the next convention if that is the only way of it becoming a part of our program. Let's have discussions, as you say, by all means. We have able men who can figure this out. And I trust that those of us in Canadian locals will offer some suggestions how it would work with us. Those of us who have no boys who want to become electrical engineers let us not forget that we have a most worthy object in hand in assisting another Brother's boy wherever he is. I trust that the boys who do receive this blessing will follow Miss Zona Gale's example when success crowns all their studies and not forget that human touch. Truly Lincoln's spirit does show up here and there.

We hope the Brothers in Detroit will have a different and happier story next issue. While writing on this our national holiday, May 24, the mail carrier brings a letter from Brother J. McBride, Winnipeg, of Local 435, telling such wonderful things that I personally had given up of ever learning about in Canada. Just think of it, an increase of 15c per hour. And the conditions in the agreement. Here's shaking hands with you Brother McBride, for I know you are the mainspring of this. Some little time ago we heard of another agreement being signed by the telephone department of Manitoba. You out there certainly are working wonders and the very best of luck to you all. May it continue and we trust that spirit of pulling together will last. It does me as much good to hear of someone making headway as though it was ourselves.

THOMAS W. DEALY, F. S.

L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Some may not know that there is a Local No. 308, but we are still at the same old game, educating all who come our way to carry a card and there are lots of them coming to Florida. We believe there is a lot of organization necessary somewhere north of here. Work here in St. Petersburg is not so good, as this is the dull season in the south, but we are looking for better business later on.

We have about 150 members now as a lot of Brothers have gone north and we want to warn all Brothers that intend to come this way this year to be sure to have a good-standing card, also to write our secretary be-

"I believe that what we need in our world now is a kind of education that leads men's minds away from and not towards crowd-mindedness. That is possible if we can train the understanding and the judgment. We have been trying to set men free without training them to self-criticism and habits of judgment. We nevertheless suggest to ourselves that we are free, when, in fact, we are losing our liberty, simply because, having said we make people free, we try to make everything fool-proof.

"It is possible to imagine a world in which a Socrates and an Aristotle, and a Cicero and an Erasmus would feel at home, and that is what education has to realize—to contemplate such a world and lead men to find it in their own lives."—Dr. Everett Dean Martin.

fore coming here, as many have not done in the past and have been disappointed.

We treat all Brothers with a glad hand but we have to look after the home boys first.

J. H. ZUFALL,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 340, SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

Editor:

News is very scarce for the JOURNAL, but upon receiving the June number and running over a number of the articles by the scribes of the various locals, there are so many good subjects to write upon, it is hard to tell how to start. It is my belief that the JOURNAL is getting better every month and the scribes will have to get better education to still continue writing for a journal of this class, but let us keep up the good work anyway.

The article by Brother Al E. Danielson of No. 595 on putting the JOURNAL in the various schools around the Bay, San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda and in the library of the University of California was very good. It was my pleasure to have Brother Danielson pay me a visit the early part of this month and here is a scribe who I believe has his whole soul wrapped up in our Official JOURNAL. The two of us attended the National Hobo Convention held in the Labor Temple where we met Ads-Howe, the millionaire hobo.

I attended a meeting of the vocational department of the local high school and listened to an address by Dr. Cushman, who is a national vocational training head for the United States. I have heard a number of labor leaders speak who are well versed upon the labor movement, but I do not believe I have ever heard a better man make a labor talk and not touch upon labor only using the word, "co-operation" than Dr. Cushman did that evening. It would have been a treat for most any laboring man to hear that talk.

I see that the JOURNAL where some of our good Brothers are still in the eastern and

western Florida country. Best success to you, boys, and hope you are working.

We have had Brother Eddie Cotter, the two Coz brothers, Eddie and Freddie, Brother McFarland and Brother Clendenin, all former members of Local No. 100 of Fresno a good bunch of Brothers for any local to have. Shorty Robinson is still with us and from the way he was talking the other day, his feet are beginning to itch to make another long travel like he did a couple of years ago when he was in the Texas country and went away up north to Seattle. He is working at the present time so I guess he will stay and forget the trip.

We lost Brother Al Lewis who went to San Francisco. Good luck to you, Al. We hated to see you go but that is the life of the worker when work slacks up.

I am pretty busy at the present time. We have a state election, a big bond issue which is interesting to the electrical workers and we are to put out the water and power act again this year for the vote of the people which requires re-signing of the petition so we are wishing all locals in the territory success for this summer and hope upon reading the next JOURNAL we won't hear so many locals complaining on the shortage of work.

BERT M. MILLER,
Recording Sec'y.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

The Hydro proposition I mentioned in my last letter is still in the making. We are due for a provincial election within the next two months, so it is just possible it will be made a political issue. Anyway, as far as the electrical workers are concerned it is a dead issue for this year.

There is practically no new work contemplated in our immediate vicinity. The Trades and Labor Council are putting on an organizing campaign and up to date had fairly good success.

Local 348 is trying out a rather unique experiment. We are trying to organize the telephone workers and are having fair success. The majority of those affected are ex-members. Their bone of contention has been (outside of the insurance) that the light boys monopolized the majority of the evening with their business, and the telephone stuff came up after everyone had gone home. Now I know there was quite a lot of truth in that. We have now come to an arrangement whereby the telephone members hold one meeting a month and the light bunch the other. The vice president who is a telephone man, Brother Sherriff, will preside. That I think is a very good way of overcoming the trouble and avoids starting a telephone local and splitting the funds. We will see how it works out in practice.

Brothers Mowatt and Forestburg were burnt about the hands recently, but are both back on the job again.

Brothers east and west of Alberta who are interested in the oil situation in Turner Valley can look for another gusher in the next few weeks; buy Illinois Alberta (tip).

Any Brother touring this way should not fail to take in Calgary for the Stampede, July 5th to 10th. A great time will be had, see the old cow town in action, and fill up your gas tanks right from the wells. By the way, you can also fill your other tanks without looking over your shoulder for the bull. Don't fail to look up the boys of Local 348.

HARRY A. BELLINGHAM,
Press Sec'y.

L. U. NO. 369, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Editor:

In my last letter I made a little mistake in regard to the Kentucky Derby race. This race will be run at the Churchill Downs on May 15, at Louisville, Ky. Any Brothers coming to old Kentucky to see this event are invited to drop in at L. U. No. 369 headquarters in the Labor Temple.

The agreement committee of L. U. No. 369 have had several meetings with the contractors and have made some progress in the way of better conditions and an increase in wages. They reported that they believe they will be able to have the new agreement signed up by the next meeting of the local.

We have a reasonable amount of work in these parts but not enough that would be inviting for any of the traveling Brothers to come in at the present time.

I attended the first meeting of a crowd of union men and officials of Louisville, and at this meeting Spencer Miller, Jr., of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, outlined a plan for a worker's labor college in Louisville. I, for one, am going to attend these classes and I believe any member of this local or the I. B. E. W. should take advantage of these classes and prepare ourselves with knowledge. In this way we will be better prepared to meet with the employers when the time comes for presenting agreements proposing better conditions for the workers. Here is a fact, and I believe all will agree with me that have been on an agreement committee to negotiate a new wage agreement, nine out of ten times the workers are unprepared to prove without a doubt the facts that make an increase in wages necessary, just because they are making more money in New York and such arguments don't mean much to the local contractors. So, Brothers, education is what we need and need badly.

An old timer, J. S. Kenney, better known as "Old Ding Bat," out of L. U. No. 176, dropped in at headquarters and from his talk things are not in such very good shape in the South as he came in from those parts. He said that he would like to hear from old Pete Hoves. He is leaving these parts today and is headed for Cleveland or Chicago.

The past two meetings of the local union have been well attended. It seems as though the members of the local are becoming more interested in the meetings. Keep it up, boys, for the more interested we all become in our local the stronger we will get and the more results we will get, and remember, fellers, you get out of anything just as much as you put in it. So let's all work for a bigger and stronger I. B. E. W.

L. C. K.,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

April 1, 1904, Electrical Workers' Local 377 was organized in Carpenters Hall, Munroe street, by Organizer Mallory of Boston. The following Brothers were initiated on that date as charter members: Dave Duval, H. L. Campbell, L. A. Wentworth, D. Brown, H. F. Bullock, B. A. Marshall and Thomas Doran. So say the records of our first meeting, just enough to fill the officers' positions. No special business being at hand the meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock, no receipts or expenses, no non-attendance fines collected.

However the next meeting was a corker for those times. The following live boys of the town shouldered the hickory: Our present City Inspector Edward Dow, and Elbert Fuller. Elbert wore a bow tie and a celluloid rose in his buttonhole, John T. Morrison also

started paying dues at this meeting. A motion to hold a banquet was voted down.

August 8, 1904, Bill Chapman jined. A motion was carried to take up a collection to frame the charter. It was a bitter battle, ninety-five cents was collected and Bert Marshall threw in the extra nickel and was wildly applauded. Brother Poole made a motion that dues be one dollar per month with a five cents rebate for each meeting attended. W. W. Rogers, recording secretary.

October 3, 1904, communication from Local 282, Chicago, read regarding strike, voted that communication be received and sympathy extended.

October 17, 1904, the funds were starting to pile up and so before any appeal came in to bail out some lineman in Oshkosh the party then in power steam-rolled a motion through to buy a gavel and ballot box. Some of the boys were mighty sore and blamed it on the clique.

November 3, 1904, Business Agent Stevens and George Dow had a conference with the mayor, in regard to city electrical employees, and his honor said no request had been made for more pay. Ray, take notice.

November 17, 1904, motion made that all insurance men and carmen not wearing union buttons be paid in pennies.

One year later a young feller named Connell started burning holes in pliers. The grand president, McNulty, paid us a visit March 26, 1906. Some of the boys here believe he died shortly afterward and they are still carrying him on the payroll. Jerry Bennett came among us January 26, 1906. We wish Jerry was triplets. January 21, 1907, who is this astriding this way his shoes all covered with dust and a green ticket in his hand? Gosh our local is getting cosmopolitan, the stranger says he's from Detroit Local 133 and his name's Guy Perkins.

Of course the first chapter in our local may not interest the outsider, but it is surprising how little the new Brothers know about the history of their own local and of the Brotherhood.

Two weeks ago the semi annual convention of electrical workers of Massachusetts was held over in the witch city, and it was a great success. International Vice President Smith, International Executive Board Member Frank Kelley, Organizer Keaveney, and Marty Joyce graced the occasion with their presence, a great amount of work was accomplished. Once upon a time if a member strayed over into the territory of another local there was danger of getting shot. This is one evil the state association has eliminated. This seems to be the policy of Chuck Keaveney, our organizer, and here's wishing him more power, and you, Mr. Editor, for your patience in handling such letters as these.

EENY QUIMBY.

P. S. We older members know the president is still living, but he should visit his children more often.

L. U. NO. 413, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.

Editor:

Our past press secretary having accepted the appointment of city electrical inspector, found that he had no longer the time to continue in the office.

Consequently I have been appointed.

During the past few weeks we have passed what we consider to be some very good legislation.

A sick benefit has been established. Should payments be made from the sick benefit fund, the fund is automatically re-established by a definite payment per capita into the fund. Sick benefits will be paid at the rate of

twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per week for a period not to exceed eight weeks.

The first week following an accident will be paid as sickness (our state compensation law takes care of insurance and doctor bills after the first week).

To receive the benefits a member must be in good standing in the local union.

A sick committee shall be chosen alphabetically from the roll call each month.

After due investigation, the sick committee shall bring their recommendation upon the floor of the local union and a two-thirds vote of those present shall determine the merits of the claim.

Above is a synopsis of our sick fund resolution. We believe such legislation to be highly beneficial. Amounts other than sick benefit payments are not mentioned because such amounts would vary according to the size of the organization.

Best wishes for the continued success of our JOURNAL.

J. J. BROWN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

I think there would be less confusion at the meetings if the Ritual would be changed to read, "Are there any members working and do they expect to work tomorrow?" instead of the way it does. If that question had been asked tonight, that lucky guy would have had the floor all by himself.

"Sheik" Bertges was caught working the other day, at the present writing he is on another vacation, the same as the rest of us.

Our executive board is working on a few changes in our by-laws and working agreements. Two new members were admitted to the bar tonight; little by little we are gathering them in.

What does the I. O. do to help local unions close the town? Here we fight every day for our rights and pay our per capita to keep the I. O. going and what do they do for us? Don't you suppose the open shop contractors and workmen get tired of our lingo? I think the I. O. owes every local union lots of personal help; they depend upon us, the local unions, for their bread and butter, therefore have them work 50-50 with each local so that the members can enjoy the same brand of ents. Why doesn't the I. O. have a trained man in the district where he can see the boys and keep them posted on "what's what?"

H. H. WEAVER.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Locals received all assistance possible on request.

Has 427 made any request for assistance that has not been complied with?

L. U. NO. 455, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

We are having fine weather in the land of Palms and Sunshine and things are rolling fine and we look for a larger crowd this summer than last. Work seems to be good. Line work is good. The Florida Power & Light Co. has \$30,000,000 to spend in the state this year, so I guess that's fair for this state. That doesn't look like it is going to the wall as some people say it is. Besides the other big jobs anticipated, some say the bubble has busted, but the people can't see it that way.

The Brothers of 455 were very sorry to hear of Brother Harry Matlack's death, May 12, as he had a host of friends in the Magic City and we wish to express our heartfelt sympathy through the columns of the WORKER to Mrs. Matlack. Brother Matlack was a good worker and a good Brother to his organization and a good union man.

I look for this to be a very good summer for line work by what I have heard from some of the boys that have left here to go further up the country to make their stake for next winter and return to our wonderful climate where winter spends its summer, down where the coconuts grow.

Just once more Brother Editor, I want to compliment you on our wonderful magazine. Every issue gets better and the locals are getting to put more news in it. That's right, let all the locals drop a line and let the rest of the Brotherhood hear from you as it's appreciated and enjoyed by all.

E. H. CHARLESWORTH,
Press Sec'y.

L. U. NO. 466, CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Editor:

In the last two letters from 466 we told you of the many nice things that the Charleston contractors had promised us. Well, we are getting them, our two leading shops are trying the open shop and are assisted by about twenty so-called general contractors as well as most of the plumbing contractors and a few shops of the other affiliated crafts. As usual the electrical workers and the plumbers are carrying the heavy end of the fight while the carpenters' committee is sitting around the Building Trades headquarters talking about what they are going to do. The worst thing about the whole affair is the fact that most of the carpenters will have to have their wives half-sole their trousers for them as they cannot afford to take them to a tailor. As to the actual status of this lockout there is nothing to say except that our members are standing solid and will continue to do so as we do not think that a twenty per cent cut in wages is in order at this time. Quite a few of the boys are on the street at present, but with the assistance of some of our smaller contractors they are making living expenses so we have not had anyone starve or move into the poorhouse, but I have in my application for a suite of rooms with all modern conveniences.

Thanks for the editorials in the May issue, about the only thing you omitted was nominating General Smelly Butler for membership in the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and Charleston General Contractors Association. He seems to be the high type of citizen that would fit in well with the other members of these organizations.

Thanks, 317, for punching me with the ice-pick to wake me up and also for the bouquet. I believe in signs so I hope you always say it with flowers (the blossom off the corn will be accepted). Say, who is this fellow Pro Tem, he must be a new member as I have never met him.

Well, we are having lots of fun with our city electrical ordinance, the Charleston contractors were so strong for this white elephant and he kicked them the other day and now they have the famous (?) attorney, Mr. Belcher, who made a name for himself prosecuting the United Mine Workers, trying to tie the white elephant so he will not kick anyone but Local 466. We grasped the opportunity when the local contractors put their SCABS to work without city license and had most of them arrested. When we did this the contractors attempted to have the cases thrown out of court, but as it is getting close to election time the Judge would not listen to this plea, the cases were continued for a few days to allow the attorneys for the SCABS to prepare an appeal. We will end up in the State Supreme Court and there we will find out if our city law is any good.

We intend to carry this case on up because it is a matter that affects any city in this state as well as our own and we believe that we have attorneys who are capable of proving this law legal.

This is the COG City signing off, Charleston in the Coal, Oil and Gas fields of West Virginia.

WALDO.

P. S. Editor, please do not make a mistake and sign my name J. A. Waldo anymore as J. A. W. does not sound good as the initials of a press secretary.

S. A. W.

L. U. NO. 494, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Editor:

The Licensing of Master Journeymen and Journeymen in a Trade by the State
(Sent in by E. P. Broetler, Press Sec'y.)

As there is considerable agitation going on in the state at this time among some of the mechanical trades for the enactment of license laws by the legislature of the state for master journeymen and journeymen in the trade, I have been requested by a number of the representatives of labor to give my opinion on the proposition for the enactment of such state license laws which would permit master journeymen—the employers—to carry on their business in the trade and also to permit only licensed journeymen to work at the trade.

Here is my opinion on the question

No doubt, the journeymen who advocate the enactment of a state license law for the master journeymen and journeymen in a trade, are moved by the best of intentions to protect the journeymen in the trade, but to protect the journeymen in the trade by issuing to them a state license, will in no way place them in the position to lessen their hours of labor, increase their daily wages or better their working conditions. These conditions can only be obtained by the journeymen when they are united in a solid phalanx with their fellow journeymen in their trade union.

It is no surprise to me that the master journeymen in a great many of the mechanical trades are advocating the enactment of a state license law for the protection of the master journeymen and journeymen, for the master journeymen anticipate that the time will come when the licensed journeyman will, in place of being a union journeyman, stand as an individual journeyman, and thereby become tied to the industry. Another danger that arises is the cessation of work by co-operation through their trade union on the part of a number of licensed journeymen, for such a stoppage of work on the part of the journeymen might be declared by the state license board or commission a conspiracy in restraint of the trade, and the licensed journeyman, who joined with his fellow workers in the trade to improve his working conditions, would no doubt have his license revoked as a violator of the existing statutory laws, which would prevent him from working as a journeyman at the trade, for if a state license law is enacted by the state to license the journeymen in a trade, then the state has also the legal right to revoke the license granted to the journeyman and thereby prevent him from working at the trade FOR, A JOURNEYMAN, WHO IS LICENSED BY THE STATE, BECOMES A CREATURE OF THE STATE AND, THEREFORE, CAN BE DEPRIVED BY THE STATE OF THE PRICELESS RIGHTS OF LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE AS A JOURNEYMAN IN THE TRADE.

Journeymen, beware of this attractive, le-

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gal-covered trap—this cutting, two-edged legal sword—as the issuing of a state license to permit journeymen to work at the trade is nothing new, for we find that in other ages the granting to the government—the state—the right to license journeymen to work at their trade resulted in every case in the destruction of the organization—the trade union—of the workers. When their organization—their trade union—was destroyed, then the licensed journeymen in the trade stood as an individual worker and was compelled, as such, to accept the number of hours of labor, the wages and working conditions that the master journeymen—the employers—were willing to grant.

Brothers, let us learn from the many lessons of the past that have confronted the organized workers with many alluring legal-covered traps, set and baited by the employers in the various trades, to destroy the organizations of the workers, for, if we give the right by law to the state to permit men to work as licensed journeymen at the trade, then we give the state also the legal right to revoke the license for any cause whatsoever, and thereby the licensed journeymen would be prevented from working at the trade.

Journemen, you must organize and cooperate to protect your rights as journeymen in your trade, as no state license law will give you any assistance or protection to improve your working conditions as such. REMEMBER, THE TRADE UNION IS YOUR ONLY BONA FIDE AND TRUSTWORTHY PROTECTOR AND DEFENDER IN YOUR TRADE. DO NOT DESTROY YOUR UNION BY AUTHORIZING THE STATE BY LAW TO PERMIT OR NOT TO PERMIT YOU TO WORK AS A JOURNEYMAN AT THE TRADE.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK J. WEBER,
General Organizer, A. F. of L.

Also secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and the grandfather of the labor movement in this city.

L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE Editor:

Providing no one else will sympathize with me, I am sorry myself that I fell down on my assignment to the May JOURNAL, especially since its constant improvement should make all worthy scribes feel elated that our articles are considered worthy of acceptance and publication in its valuable space.

Due possibly to Financial Secretary Smith's leniency and our attendant laxity in keeping applicants up to the mark we have been having difficulty in convincing a few of them that one of the fundamentals of a good union man is to cancel all financial obligations promptly.

However, Brother Smith's generous heart has been shrunk and case hardened and armed with proper weapons that drastic action by the local has provided, he promises to cudgel them into a state of abject submission that will establish within them a feeling of sincere respect, minus their pocket book.

Various locals, representing all crafts affiliated with the Maine State Branch, A. F. of L., within the state are making elaborate plans to entertain the 23rd annual convention of the State Branch, convening in Portland on June 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Additional interest is manifested by Local 567 owing to the fact that our president, A. F. Eagles, is a candidate to succeed himself for the fourth consecutive year as pilot of the State Branch. The C. L. U. and the Building Trades Council in which organizations he also holds office are strong supporters of his campaign.

Another feature appealing to 567, will be the presence of our international representative, Charles Keaveney, who has popularized himself in our ranks on the strength of past performance and his attitude in times of uprising and trouble where courteous respect still lingers for his methods in gaining our ends.

Our delegate to the convention is A. F. Eagles, who by the way is not a brother to our esteemed president and in no way related except as the party of the same part. Naturally we feel secure against unexpected invasion of our rights by alien opposition.

Commending President Eagles' reign as skipper of the Maine State craft during the year, it seems advisable to emphasize his success in establishing a Central Labor Union in Waterville; a city barren of like representation since 1918. Incidental to this, but of importance to all, a new I. B. E. W. local has been formed there.

In conjunction with the well formulated plans of the convention entertainment committee, a wet blanket made its sudden appearance and immediately became entangled in the wheels of progress, causing the committee to make a change of hotel accommodations after the list had been posted, since the Hotel and Restaurant Employees became hostile toward employers who would not sign

an agreement, thereby precipitating several into the unfair realm.

The Lafayette Hotel has signed together with Cordes Cafe, and prospects for the Graymore. Maybe the sudden influx of delegates will hasten others to adjust the difficulty.

Local 567 has moved bag and baggage.

Not because the rent became due, but rather in order to pay more and we hope realize on an intended investment. We are centrally located at 15 Mon Square, and to date our enterprising hall agent, president, delegate, etc., Eagles, has sublet the hall to four organizations and is patiently awaiting the advent of leap year in order to collect an extra night of revenue.

Bills for furnishings required to go on our own have been somewhat alarming but even the most pessimistic cannot but admit that we will soon have our heads up and rent coming in rather than paying out.

Work has been scarce and many of the boys discouraged at lack of immediate relief.

M. M. McKENNEY,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

As I start this story my pencil wavers on what to write to suit the special whim of some members. I was "bootjacked" and criticized at a recent meeting for saying some "nice" things about a sister local; instead, I should have said same in severe terms. Some one has said: "He who fears criticism is hopeless. Only those who do things are criticized." After a "hot" friendly debate your humble servant was given a rising vote of thanks for his efforts as press secretary. Some would like to open up an old sore and throw slander at sister locals and brother members. Far be it from me.

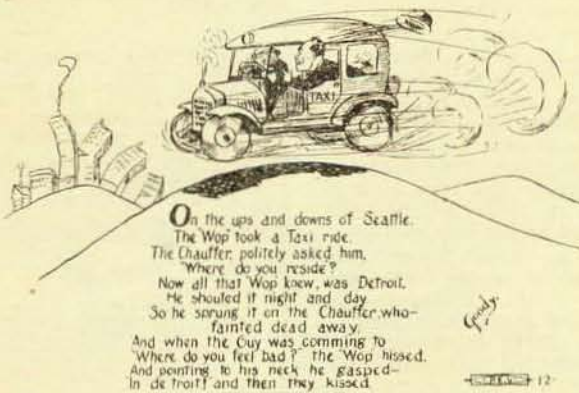
"Once an ill word is let loose it can not be taken back, for it has gone on wings. That which injures a good name leaves a mark that stays."—Mary Jane Danielson, 16-year-old editor of Oakland McClymond's High School "Record."

So, without fear or favor it is my policy to write the news of interest that all our readers of the JOURNAL can get some good out of, sometimes digressing on constructive thought that would cement us all more fraternally and create more co-operative interest in our JOURNAL. Later I will offer for your approval a poem entitled "Tote Fair."

Conditions in Oakland as I see them are: An average of 20 of the boys have been loafing for three months. Some of the boys have got in very little time and to this gang whose rolls have dwindled and are nearly broken things look rotten. On the other hand, I'll say, "Be careful, 'Dan'!" Ninety per cent of our local are working and to them all's well, fine and dandy. But, we have hundreds of non-union men who feel like the "bootleggers"—business is good. And floaters—Boy! eight in line, with red neckties and "smocks," soldiers of fortune on the American Plan trail, asking for the "boss electrician" (meaning the business agent) at our office. Yet we are all optimistic and future building projects look very good.

The carpenters' drive against the American Plan is still on in the San Francisco Bay district. Non-union men have been imported. It is said the carpenters have the best of the scrap and there is a sentiment growing for all of the building trades to stand by.

Thomas Day Fixture Company here locked our men out April 1. Later the Golden State Theaters, Inc., which are not so good, opened up a new house in Oakland and



On the ups and downs of Seattle.
The Wop took a Taxi ride.
The Chauffeur politely asked him,
"Where do you reside?"
Now all that Wop knew, was Detroit.
He shouted it night and day.
So he sprung it on the Chauffeur, who
fainted dead away.
And when the Cuy was coming to
"Where do you feel bad?" the Wop hissed.
And pointing to his neck he gasped—
"In de troiit and then they kissed."

—12—

Thomas Day had the fixture job. Their "rats" were kicked off of the job and the theater manager asked for our boys to finish the job, which they did. Our boys were hired by the theater, as I understand it, and the disputed bill sent to Thomas Day, whose manager, it is said, "blew up" and sent a sharp letter to our business agent saying, "We are now running on the American Plan, which is here to stay, and the sooner you get that through your head the better."

Out of the fog and in the midst of this latest attempt to tear down organized labor's bulwark comes the announcement that the labor bank, Brotherhood National Bank, has leased a ten-story building at O'Farrell and Market Streets; capital \$500,000 and \$150,000 surplus. A merger has been effected between the California company and Pacific Northwest Brotherhood banks. San Francisco will be headquarters for the regional bank with paid in capital of \$2,500,000. It is said Oakland will have a branch bank.

As the Editor cut my story for April on our late Eugene Rush, member of L. U. No. 6, who died March 16 and was buried March 20, I will pay a brief tribute. He was best known to us as "Gene." A wonderful character and untiring worker for the Brotherhood.

The closing scenes of our Gene as his life passed out were related to me by his devoted and loving little wife Minerva: "I always arranged Gene at night when he retired," she said, "and these were his words: 'Good night, pretty little sweetheart!'" As he grew weaker on this last day he insisted on being tucked away and his last words were as she said, "Do you hear me, dear?" "Yes, but I can not see you. Good night, pretty little sweetheart."

As the sun dimmed upon the horizon out the Golden Gate the "fade out" came to the port of our Gene's last call. A noted electrical worker has passed on. May we all emulate his character.

L. U. No. 595 gave a floral piece and some of our members attended the funeral. Many beautiful pieces were offered. There was a large attendance and all appeared to be happy to be there and pay tribute. Gene was laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery.

AL E. D.

L. U. NO. 627, LORAIN, OHIO

Editor:

In my last letter I said I would let you know if work picked up. Well, it has, about 1,000 per cent figuring from our last winter basis.

The Cleveland Illuminating Company are building a large power house near Lorain, which is to be of 400,000 horsepower capacity when complete. The first unit is to be ready for operation by July 15, but I do not know how long the job will last but will guess September.

If any Brothers are coming this way would advise you to get in touch with our B. A. first, as there are 50 men on the job now. Still, everything in this vicinity looks very promising. Our executive board has worked very hard the past few months and deserves the utmost of co-operation from our members, not forgetting our worthy B. A.

As I have never given the names of our officers will do so now. Ray Smith, president; Archie Weaver, vice president; Bob Ward, recording secretary; Charles Cleveland, foreman; Roy Gwaldt, first inspector; Vic Plum, second inspector; and last, but not least, Chuck Weigand, B. A. and financial secretary. Me, I'm the guy that tries to write.

The building trades have launched a union label campaign and I am asking for some help from all who will help. I will

appreciate all suggestions. Now don't all fail; someone help. And as chairman of the committee I will be very thankful.

Brother Weaver has an addition to his fast-growing family, or is it slow growing? I haven't figured it out.

Brother Cleveland has gone in the tire, tube and general repair business. The boys wish you success, Charles.

Drop in, anyone, any time, and see our president, Brother Smith, swing the big stick. Ask dad, he knows (Doc).

H. IDLE.

L. U. NO. 629, MONCTON, CANADA

Editor:

The big strike in England has caused a large amount of discussion. Although the conditions of the workers within the last decade have been better than they ever have been in the past, they still are far from right. Much information can be obtained along this line from Joseph McCabe's "1825-1925 A Century of Stupendous Progress." Mr. McCabe gives a very vivid description of the way people, and particularly the working people, lived a hundred years ago.

Mr. D. A. Wilson writing in 1833, quotes a letter in which Carlyle's referring to the Lancashire factories, speaks of "little children labouring for sixteen hours a day, inhaling at every breath a quantity of cotton fuzz, falling asleep over their wheels and aroused again by the lash of thongs over their little backs or the slap of billy rollers over their little crowns."

A bill to reduce the hours for children to eleven per day was introduced into Parliament (in England) in 1825 and was rejected.

In a biography of George Jacob Holyoake, there are a few words about the tyranny he witnessed in what was then considered a humane foundry:

"A shop mate of good character was transported for ten years because he attempted to take away a file valued at a few coppers. Strong men hit their knuckles with hammers from nervousness when the master was about. The more sober had to conceal any money they saved and dress badly lest their wages be reduced."

In 1826, Holyoake, was in his ninth year and working in this model factory:

"The men worked in shirt and trousers, and the women in petticoats and smocks. They slept in the same clothes. For bedding anything sufficed. The homes were generally filthy, but there was little light to show the dirt as windows and candles, being taxed, were great luxuries and only for the rich. And as not one in ten could read and there was no place to go adequate to their means, there was little also to do after their work, but go to bed and sleep. Sex was their one cheap pleasure and as witnesses tell there was universal illegitimatism. The horizon was the limit of their world, they poured into the World like mice and they worked from the age of seven until they died."

Among other things that were almost unobtainable by the worker were sugar, rice, milk, sweets, pies, puddings, cakes, jam, butter, eggs, meat, bananas, tomatoes, apples, pears, strawberries, leather, starch, vinegar. And as tea was nearly \$2.00 a pound the worker had to be contented with imitations.

So you see we have made quite an advance in even so short a time.

I would like to mention the telephone, telegraph, radio, electric light, sanitary systems, the railroads, automobiles, education, books, literature, motion pictures,

good dwelling houses, and all the other blessings of an advancing civilization, but our friend the pessimist will say, "Ah, but science produced these, not organized labor." Well, would we be enjoying these comforts if we were not continually fighting to obtain a fair share of the wealth we produced? To use the words of a great lawyer of the last century, "The place to be happy is here, the time to be happy is now, and the way to be happy is make others happy." So let us drop our pessimistic ideas and think not only of our immediate selves, but of our class as a whole, for we are the producers, and should be the participators in a just measure of the wealth we produce.

I say again, let us take hands and help.

J. A. M.

Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 677, C. Z., PANAMA

Editor:

The boys of Local No. 677, down at the crossroads of the world, the Panama Canal, want to congratulate you on the general excellence and makeup of the new "WORKER."

The new paper is a thing to be proud of, and in our opinion compares very favorably with any other magazine in the field.

We wish you all sorts of good luck in the new venture, and are sure that it will grow bigger and better with each issue.

You have not heard from Local No. 677 in quite some time, a fact which we regret very much. This seeming negligence is due to several reasons, and the biggest one of them is that our Press Secretary has for some unknown reason fallen down on the job. On the other hand we might say that it is a bit hard to write anything from down here that would be of general interest. We could write and say that Tom Jones went here or there, and Dick Smith did this or that, but as a matter of fact we think that the personal stuff is a bit out of place. The boys that are concerned think it fine stuff, of course, but it does not get over so big with

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the chaps in the other locals who do not know Tom Jones or Dick Smith.

We, in Local No. 677, are to a more or less extent free from the troubles that arise in the states. Right now we are faced with the matter of helpers (colored) doing a journeyman's work, or rather trying to do it. We have at the present time no hard and fast rule in regard to this but we are going to formulate one in the very near future, and see that it is lived up to.

Around the first of next year the regular overhaul will start on Gatun Locks, and also there is at the present time a rather ambitious program laid out for new construction work. All of this, will, no doubt, mean the bringing down of new men from the states. Any Brother who is at all interested will by writing to the Secretary of Local No. 677, get all the dope on the situation.

You boys in the states are bringing out the B. V. D's, and putting the red flannels in moth balls, and also getting ready to see what your uncle will give you on your last year's overcoat. That is one thing that we do not have to bother with down here. All we have to do at this time of the year is to give the umbrellas a general overhaul; see that all the joints are red-leaded and things like that. We all miss the wonderful Spring that you folks enjoy and think nothing about it. We also yearn for a bit of snow now and again, as all the snow we see is in the pictures.

We can report a few new Brothers gathered into the fold, but as you know we are very nearly 100 per cent organized, and therefore cannot expect so very much in the way of new members.

A lot of us are kicking about new garages, and it is a crying shame to have to park a car on the side of the street, as some of us have to do. On the other hand some of us think that it would be more to the point if something were done to make our living quarters more habitable, and that is no merry jest.

Local No. 677 is located on the Atlantic side of the canal where almost all of the boats from the states dock, and the boys are always glad to welcome any Brother who might be passing through. Let us know in time and we will do our best to show you the town, and make your stay, no matter how long it may be, as pleasant as possible.

Again we want to say how very much pleased we are with the new "WORKER," and are boosting for its continued success, first, last and all the time.

CLARENCE H. BIRD,
Secretary Local No. 677.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Another month has rolled around, and Old Sol is beginning to pour it on the "deck hands" in good shape. From the torrid heat of a row of tin pans to the cool front porch of a home in the suburbs is such a relief and a relaxation that the job of writing the monthly letter seems like an encroachment on personal liberty, and makes one wonder why is a press secretary? Mac, of Local Union 326, complains of the profound silence which follows the perusal of his contribution, finding solace only in the kind word from some far away friend who took the trouble to write his appreciation, while the boys at home were neither pro nor con. The probability is, Mac, that a lot of them never read it. Of those who did, the majority passed it over as a matter of course, thinking to themselves that it was good, but forgetting to mention it when they saw you. The reward of a press secretary is evidently not in this world; whether it will come in the next is doubtful,

but that is your best bet. If you have the "literary urge" or enjoy the title of "ye scribe," or merely chance to be the owner of an old second-hand typewriter and like to experiment around just to see what you can do with it, then the effort is worth the trouble; otherwise you are in a blind alley. Even Shakespeare was not appreciated during his lifetime. The office of press secretary in a local union is not considered a very important office by the membership at large, and it is quite likely that if each press secretary who keeps his local union represented in the WORKER were asked why he does it, most of them would say because he was elected and is trying to do his bit. A member who would campaign for the job, or get sore if he wasn't elected is different from any I have ever known.

The Editor has asked for the opinions of readers of the WORKER regarding Professor Jansky's reply to the article entitled "Lifeless Machines vs. Living Humans." The two remind me of two men hunting one another in an office building equipped with a battery of elevators; one goes up while the other is coming down, but they never meet. Professor Jansky very ably explains and enumerates the "conveniences which are the products of scientific research and invention," but touches very lightly on the evils of "the grinding repetition of the same small operation" and "the galling burden of routine" which seems to me to be the main thought of the article to which he has replied. His two examples of machinery relieving manual drudgery, the steam shovel and the washing machine, are scarcely to be classed as factory devices, and are not representative of the type of machinery which the author of the article had in mind. It is a lucky thing for argument's sake that a question has two sides. Both arguments in this case are well presented, and calculated to cause some thinking on the part of the readers, which after all is the true value of argument. I vote for the affirmative.

OTTO DEAN,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Looks as though spring has finally arrived and I guess everybody is sure tickled to death. Well, work is picking up slowly, the City Light has added a couple of linemen and the same amount of grunts to the payroll. So it looks as if they will have plenty of new work and also are rebuilding for the summer. The Home Phone are hard at work putting in underground cable and removing aerial work. The Service Company has laid off four linemen and the same amount of grunts, it seems as though they can't get any material in to keep the gangs busy.

I also want to apologize to Brother Bond for calling him dung in one of the WORKERS about four months back. The Brother took offense at the word and asked for an apology through the WORKER, which I am giving him. God pity the poor press secretaries if they all have as much trouble as 723's to keep everyone satisfied; it sure is a man's job.

All of 723's members are working and prospects are bright for a big year at line work.

Brother Ray Cleary was in town on business for Local 305. Brother Baughman is

located and working at Miami, Fla. The City Light has sponsored a ball team completely uniformed in the Commercial League, playing twilight ball every Wednesday evening. Would like to hear from out of town teams for practice games. Write Harry Lotz, Manager, 1524 Franklin Avenue.

HARRY LOTZ,
Press and Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Editor:

Brother Horne of L. U. No. 18 writes that it amuses him to read the letters that the scribes of Florida put out, the way they tell us about the climate, living conditions, wages paid, etc.

Honest, Brothers, we thought that was the things you wanted to hear about, but I suppose as he says the way we write it amuses him.

Then he quotes a letter from a friend who presuming from the letter has made a thorough study of Florida, all classes and colors of inhabitants being mentioned, also their principal source of income.

This same friend also makes him believe we get a bath every time we eat grape fruit. Now, maybe we do. I will admit that some of us have not mastered the art of juggling the noiseless spoon with our lunch hooks, but what about this, Brother Horne?

You say you are not going to tell us what you have in California as attractions as we can pick up any of those big daily papers or magazines which has the country very well described.

Do you mean the Los Angeles Times? Are we find out through the big dailies that Californians don't eat grape fruit in order to get a bath and that the best hotels give free board and found whenever the sun refuses to shine?

Also, that old line of bunk that's being printed in most of your big California daily papers called American plan, are to the best interests of California and one of the voted attractions?

Brother, I don't read your big daily papers but judging from what I read on page 210 of the last issue of the WORKER 110 of your daily papers are telling the people what a wonderful ideal condition this country would be in if we would only fall for their American plan and open shop.

It doesn't amuse me, Brother Horne, to hear you write that way. I would rather hear from you California scribes in the WORKER about your climate, fruit, pretty women, living conditions, etc. And once in a while if you told a wee little white lie, we could forgive you, but to get the information through the daily papers, well, that's asking us to believe too darn much. This being my last letter to the WORKER for the good of the local, I want to ask some of the Brothers of L. U. No. 688, Mansfield, O., Dick Curry, Jack Eyerley, Glen Leonard and some more of the old timers why you don't get a letter in the WORKER, and Jack if you want a quick bath try eating a Florida grape fruit next Saturday night.

HARRY CRAMPTON,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

We are again before you and our good readers, which I am sure must have increased (readers) since the wonderful change in our JOURNAL as I consider the man that can read and doesn't now read it is not the union man he should be, and I advise all to not just read snatches of it, but to start at the first page and go through to the last.



DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled \$2

Well, Brothers, there is not much of interest to write about this month, only wish to state (as one item) that last month's article was a month behind as I wrote it the month previous and got it in on time but read notice from our good Editor that the JOURNAL's correspondence was becoming so large that he was now devoting more pages to correspondence than he had ever done before and was following out the policy of "first come, first served," so although mine had come in before closing date there were so many ahead of me that he would be unable to get it in this (last month) month's, but that he surely would get it in next month, so you see Brothers, that shows that it is growing. So this month, I am getting my article in well ahead of time in hopes of having it in the June issue.

Things are quiet down here. Incidentally we had the American liner, George Washington, in dry dock here in the Navy Yard last month; came in for five days, but we finished her in three and she pulled out two days ahead. The work on the Texas is progressing very favorably. We are calling more men off and on and things look fine in finishing her on time. Brother Saunders was on leave for a couple of weeks last month (April) and Brother Harry Howard, better known as just plain "Harry," carried the job along with his usual old time efficiency. All the old timers know Brother Howard so there is no use to introduce him.

I wish some of you old timers that know Brother Story would drop him a few lines and see if you can't persuade him to surprise everybody and come up to a meeting. Believe me we would certainly like to see him up every meeting night, but we would be satisfied with now and then. I expect to jolly him about it every time I see him.

Four of our Brothers from 734 attended the state convention at Roanoke last month, they were, Brothers Cherry, Hawkins, Gillespie, and Rossano, reporting upon their return a very enjoyable time and plenty of business attended to.

Brother Bell had the misfortune of having his daughter severely injured in an automobile accident last month, but when last seeing him (yesterday) he reports that she came home the day before from the hospital and is doing nicely.

Brother Frank Barrister has been back at work now for quite sometime, after a spell of sickness extending over several months.

J. N. EDMONDSTON,
Press Sec'y.

(To be continued in July)

L. U. NO. 746, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

It gave me a great pleasure at our last meeting to be appointed to the position of press secretary for our local, not because of my ability to write, but because I believe that of all the press secretaries we have had, we have never had a letter sent in to the WORKER, our own JOURNAL, and I believe that people all over the great United States are interested to some degree in Muscle Shoals.

This is, as you no doubt know, the home of the biggest electric dam in the world, and we surely appreciate the fight our JOURNAL has given for the welfare of the people in the disposition of same. There were at one time about 150 electricians at Wilson Dam, 100 of whom were employed by the government, and all carried cards. The others were employed by G. E. who had the contract for installing the switch boards, pulling the cables, and connecting the same. Of course we had the hard work of putting in all the pipes and the lighting.

They employed about 20 of our members and paid the government scale to them, but their own men only got about \$30.00 per week, and they were good men, too. The government at present has about 30 of our men working and I am sorry to say that some of our members who got on the job of operation have let it turn their heads, and they have gone the way all do when they fail to pay up their dues.

We have had the Alabama State Federation of Labor Convention here the first three days of this week. Had several of our Brothers with us, Brother Driver and Brother Reeves of Birmingham, and another Brother from Montgomery. The most important question was the disposition of Muscle Shoals in which we condemned the power trust's bid and sent telegrams to Washington. Another thing that was taken up was the compensation law.

The way things look here now I believe that the Brothers who are out of work will have to move on to other places, as I am afraid that Congress is going to put off again the disposition of Muscle Shoals and of course that ties up everything here, and for the present, things are pretty dull.

Just heard of the sad accident to Brother Joseph C. Ashley, and it grieves us deeply. He worked here with us for about a year, and a better friend and Brother we never had.

I often wonder what has become of all the boys who worked here during the war. If any of you read this letter drop me a line, whether you remember me or not. Brothers Horsey and Crenshaw, where are you? I would like to hear from Wells and Breckenridge, Texas Brothers.

Brothers, I hope some day in the near future to be able to write you that the Shoals question has been settled and to come on down, there is plenty of work, but until that time, nothing much can be done here. The lake that was formed by the completion of Wilson Dam is one of the beauty spots of the south, and there is no better fishing in any part of Dixie, so when you boys take the Florida fever next fall, drop by and we will have some fun.

J. M. STUTTS,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 816, SANFORD, FLA.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, here's one more local in the sunny South, No. 816.

We have had our charter about a month and have a membership of about 30, which is 100 per cent for this town.

We have two power houses going up in our jurisdiction but it will be two or three months before they are ready for electricians, providing they sign our agreement. At present several of our boys are out of work. There has been a great deal of talk about power house jobs but as we have more men than jobs at present it would be advisable for any Brother heading this way to write the business agent first. Hope to have better news by the next WORKER.

We have presented our agreement to the contractors, which they sent back asking us to change three or four clauses.

We went 50-50 on them but as we had given them 60 days to sign don't know just

how things stand as yet. The newly elected press agent is out of L. U. No. 52 and has been in this neck of the woods for the past five years, gets the WORKER regularly and would be glad to see some correspondence from Local No. 52.

With regards to all the boys.

T. J. MCGLOONE,
"MAC."

L. U. NO. 825, CLEARWATER, FLA.

Editor:

Another month has rolled by and Local No. 825 has profited therein. Attendance has soared and credit is due Brother Childers, of Local No. 308, for his suggestions, and to Local No. 308, of St. Petersburg, Fla. We are using the system adopted by the above and find it very good. Here it is: On the first meeting of each month we place the names of our members on slips of paper, shuffle them and draw one. The name drawn is entitled to a month's dues, provided he has been present at each meeting of the past month and is paid up in dues. If not, another name is drawn until a satisfactory name is obtained. This scheme is a great benefit so far as dues and attendance are concerned. The expense to the local is small compared to results. Also, all members who have not been present two or more meetings in the month are fined.

April 1 marked the beginning of the real activities of our Building Trades Council. Our agents have worked hard and as a result we have few non-union men in our city. Every week marks the departure of "rats" and the coming of more union contractors. When the right pressure is used most of them come in or get out. The general contractors are seeing the light and tales are told of men who are refused the privilege of bidding for work because they are not union men. It seems a shame to force a mechanic to help himself and others. Why can't they see that we don't enjoy squeezing them, but want to help instead? Those who do join the ranks soon understand, but a few leave and are bitter towards all unionism. Is that selfishness, stubbornness or foolishness? Whatever it is, it is a blow in the cause of organization.

To Local No. 110 I want to suggest a building trades council as the remedy for open shops. What would happen if all building crafts united and refused to permit any but union mechanics to work on the same job? We have that result here. The shops have closed to "rats" and this is a fair place to live.

The radio page is very good. It should help greatly in stimulating interest in this fascinating subject. However, there are many of us who have been through the elementary stuff before. Why not have a little advance dope for the old-timer? I don't mean to cut the present line out but just to add a little useful data for "hams."

Several arguments have come up about examinations for new members. It is right and proper to examine all applicants for cards but a number of locals are forcing all traveling Brothers to submit to examination. As I understand the constitution,

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no member can be required to take an examination in the same branch of the trade after he has once passed and been granted a journeyman's card. It is certainly unfair to force a Brother to prove his card every time he moves. The constitution provides that he shall pass an examination if entering another branch of the trade before his card is five years old. If I am wrong please check me and show me why.

Work is just starting to pick up again and there are fine prospects of a good summer. Wages are fixed, so we cannot expect a raise for six months, when our present agreement expires. All men are working and no trouble.

Clearwater is not so fast now. This is the dearest month that we have ever had or hope to have. A majority of the members are working, but we have some loafing, including yours truly. No immediate signs of any rush are visible, but we expect a break inside the month. Anyone heading this way had best write for information first. Don't think this means a panic or that the bubble is burst. It has not, and we expect a large summer. All indications point towards a new record for Florida.

Glad to report no deaths or accidents for these last months. Seems as though all our members will die of old age or starvation. We are able to take precautions now because we are not rushed on any work. Accidents seem to occur oftenest on speed work and speed demons are not in favor here.

Several big jobs are under way now and several more are expected, but the smaller jobs are very scarce. The new Fort Harrison Hotel is practically done, and it is a credit to the town. Pardon me, I mean city. The hotel is of latest fire-proof construction, seven stories and has a modern roof garden. Great credit is due the building trades for their fine work and especially good is the wiring. No, I did not work on this job. Brother Childers, of St. Petersburg, is the foreman.

Fishing is good now. Plenty of water and lots of fish. Poor prospects for the

old wolf here. The city is building two miles of bridge and causeway across the bay to Clearwater Island and will have a good wiring job soon. There will be two lines of two-inch conduit laid on this job for lighting and probably much more electrical work. This will be a real job and will soon be let. Some one will have all the sunshine. Perhaps too much.

SKY.

L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

I regret to advise that since my last letter to the JOURNAL regarding our election that it has been protested as usual and a slight change made in our roster, the change being made was Brother C. L. Clyatt being elected as federated committeeman. Brother K. Y. Boyle resigned and Brother J. E. Ross withdrew from the race. Thank goodness this old squabble has been settled and I hope all the Brothers will give Brother Clyatt their moral support to the last man.

We had with us on our last meeting Brother J. E. McCadden, International Representative from Kenmore, N. Y.; also Brother O. B. Jay, business agent of our sister local No. 177. We were very glad to have both of these good Brothers present with us as it probably will have some bearing on our members and especially on those who are lax in attending the meetings regularly. Brother McCadden made a short but very interesting and educating talk. I only wish we could have some one like him attend our meetings regularly. I believe it would help in getting more of our members out to the meetings. Brother Jay also made us a short talk explaining to us the conditions existing in the building trades local. We are glad to have Brother Jay and any other member of Local No. 177 visit us at any time. Our meeting hall is located on Lackawanna Avenue, on the Lackawanna Avenue car line and located right next door to the little Catholic Church on Lackawanna Avenue.

As summer time is rolling around I guess we can look for a dropping off of business in our line which, by the way, is railroading, as business gets a little dull here in the

summer time and the first thing the railroad thinks of is to cut off some men until business picks up again. But so far we have been fortunate. We have only lost two men from the S. A. L. shop and I think they can go into Local No. 177's jurisdiction and pick up enough work to keep going until the railroad business picks up again.

I cannot help saying at this time that I think our JOURNAL is splendid, interesting and educating all the way through and I want to congratulate the Editor on such a splendid publication. I believe if every member would read his JOURNAL when it comes in they would be far better off in so far as the labor movement is concerned, as there is plenty of educating material in it.

We had our regular meeting last night and initiated one new member. I believe if everybody would put their shoulders to the wheel and push that we could have at least ten or twelve more members in our local yet.

I didn't mean to make you mad, Willie Not, but you know that name sure does suit you. We missed Brother J. R. Boyle from the meeting last night and, by the way, have all the crane boys dropped out? I so seldom see any of them present that I am wondering if they still belong to the organization. Oh, I beg your pardon, Brother Morrison, I forgot that you were a crane-man. Well, that will be all right for that, but let's see if we can't have a full attendance at our next meeting. I am going to try to have a little surprise all by myself for the boys. So let's everybody be there.

I forgot to get the address of our meeting place but believe anybody can find it by the route I gave. We meet every second and fourth Tuesday night at 8 p. m. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited.

J. H. KIRCHAIN.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Brother Carl Zern was elected recording secretary to succeed Brother Evans who was promoted to foreman and now wears a brass hat. Brother Hunting also was promoted, but is still able to take the floor and put up a good spiel.

Listen boys, Brother Vanderslice is the proud daddy of a fine baby girl and owes me one cigar. Congratulations Van.

We are still organizing, several new applications each meeting, which means we are near our goal of 100 per cent. Brother De Paul has brought in several since his visit to Hinky Dink's, Chicago.

Will have more news next time after returning from N. Y. C. convention at Albany.

BILL BLAKE,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 970, KELSO, WASH.

Editor:

As some of you know, we are situated on the winding Columbia river at the mouth of the Cowlitz river, with the Vision City of Long View on the west side of the Cowlitz. No doubt a number of you have read of the Vision City and the Long Bell Lumber Company which has been so widely advertised. Well, we will have to hand it to them for the laying out of a beautiful town which has grown to 1200 in three years. Their slogan is "50,000 in 1930" but we wonder, when they pay their men \$3.60 per for rolling the big logs into lumber which we have to pay so much for when we come to buy it.

They are the boys we are up against here, and most of you know what that is. Nevertheless, the two towns are fairly well organized and the contractors working L. U. men, but there a number of curbers which you all have to contend with.

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NOTE.—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

We took in a class of 11 two weeks ago and have more applicants for next meeting night. These were mostly linemen, but hail to the linemen, they are beginning to awaken, as some of them see where Mother Bell has got her men. (Just where she wants them.)

Our Brother Lewie Wall is a papa now and thinks he is too busy to attend to the financial secretary's job so wished it off onto me a few weeks ago. Our president, Brother Leach, is smoking long cigars now, don't see how he does it.

Well, here is for more union men and better conditions. Let us all do our bit to help the good work on. I understand Portland and Seattle have the \$10.00 scale now, with five days per week. But of course they are too far from Kelso to ever amount to much.

VICTOR O. ROBINSON,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1012, LORAIN, OHIO

Editor:

Ten-twelve is still in existence and that is about all I can say as several of the Brothers have dropped out. The O. P. S. Company handed them a flat rate of \$175 per month and come when you are called and if you work all night and put in a full night at straight time you can stay home the next day. They swallowed the lemon, line and all and did not make a protest at all. We have a few Brothers that are all O. K. but their hands are tied. You can count them on one hand and you won't have to be a college graduate to do so.

Things are in a critical condition here at present. I hope the Grand Office sees this letter and sends us someone in here to see if we can straighten things out.

There is another Company here, the Lake Shore Electric Company, they operate a street car line from Rocky River to Sandusky, Ohio, and also light up the small towns along the lake front. Now boys, listen to this: They pay all the way from \$110 per month to \$125 and \$150, come when you are called and I will feed thee. Now, fellows, you talk about the Southern Bell and the Bur heads, they haven't got a nickel on this outfit. O Lord, it is something awful and they assassinated Lincoln!

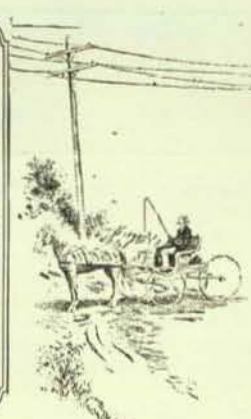
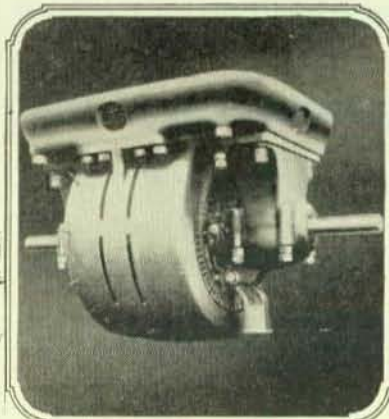
We had the misfortune of losing a Brother, Harry Reed. He was taking off a ground chain and was thrown from a steel tower a distance of 70 feet to the ground. He leaves a widow and two small children. We regret the lost Brother. He certainly had a streak of hard luck, sickness all the time.

J. M. C.

L. U. NO. 1021, UNIONTOWN, PA.

Editor:

The majority of the contractors of this little old berg haye got a grouch at this writing. They are trying to introduce the great American Plan here. Our 1925 agreement expired April 30, and only one Uniontown contractor has signed up at this time, though all of the shops in Brownsville, five or six, have signed the new scale. This lockout doesn't seem to be such a calamity to the writer of these few lines as I have had practically no work for the last five months. We are still doing battle, however, and most of our boys are getting a little work to do. The contractors are trying to get out of giving us a raise that is due us because the cost of living is soaring and rents and taxes are sky high. But, I have always found that well paid employees and intelligent managers are always sure to bring good results. Some shops are short-sighted in not having enough expert help. Nothing is gained by putting



Most of the 17,000,000 spindles of the new South are now electrically driven. The tall smokestacks are rapidly disappearing.

How long will a G-E motor last?

Nobody knows. But, after thirty years of service, the first electric motors ever installed in a textile mill are still capable of a full day's work.



After 44 years three Edison dynamos are still lighting a textile mill at New Bedford, Mass. At Tonawanda, N. Y., 16 G-E motors have worked steadily since 1895. General Electric Company records contain many similar instances. What work have you to do? There is a G-E motor that will do it faithfully for many long years.

It is interesting to think how many million yards of good cloth these faithful servants have helped to produce and how much they have saved consumers by doing their work at so low a cost.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

7-22C

a greenhorn at any kind of work which requires experience and judgment. There is no such thing as cheap labor. Cheap labor is cheap in results, and results is what counts one way or another, even a man who saws wood should understand his job. Some contractors figure on doing too much of their work themselves in order to save money. But, instead of saving they tire themselves out trying to do work to which they are not accustomed and in this way lessen their executive ability. It's a bum business that cannot boast of at least one person to oversee it. Many workers are sincere and conscientious. But when a boss's hands are flying his mind is not doing the planning it

should. Any shop needs a thinker for a manager, and many a man who is thought to be indolent, is in reality, a thinker and executive. In his apparently idle moments he is getting plans in readiness to save both time and money. I say have sufficient efficient help. Pay a fair wage and then use your head to make the help worth while.

The I. B. of E. W. Magazine is getting to be a regular humdinger. More power to the Editor.

ALVA C. BROWN,
Press Agent.

When writing to Advertisers please mention the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

LIFE INSURANCE

How Little it Costs. How Much it Means.

You are a young man, just 21, and perhaps have not begun to think about the distant future much, because you are having such a good time now. But insurance taken now costs so little, only \$1.23 a month for \$1,000.00 straight life insurance on the non-participating plan, that it is very easy to "salt down" that amount without even missing it. If monthly payments are a bother, then you can pay quarterly, \$3.65, twice a year, \$7.22, or once a year, \$14.08.

And this is for a whole thousand dollars of insurance, and a thousand dollars is a lot of money.

Or, you have now reached 25, and want to get married. Of course you want to be fair—more than fair—to "her", and protect her. Besides, you are earning more money now, and must save some of it for her. So you buy her \$2,000.00 worth of protection—\$1,000.00 in a straight life policy, costing \$1.35 a month, and \$1,000.00 in a twenty year endowment, costing \$3.53 a month, making all told about a dollar and a quarter a week you save for "her." When you are 45 and she is, say, 43, you will have the endowment policy mature, with the whole thousand dollars coming to you in cash. What can't you do with a thousand dollars in cash? You still have also the thousand dollar policy at \$1.35 a month.

Now you are 30, and perhaps there is another little mouth to feed. "Son," at age one, doesn't need much, but as he grows up he will need more. Stretching the pay-roll may not give you all you want for him; and supposing when school time comes you are no longer there with the pay-roll.

Better not wait any longer to take out more insurance, twenty pay life this time on yourself, all paid up when you are fifty, but the whole thousand payable whenever you should "step off." It costs only \$2.26 a month, and that boy must be taken care of. When you are 50, he will be 21 or 22, and just getting around to being as independent as you were yourself at 21.

Now he is only one, however, and why not get a little policy for him, \$100.00 twenty year endowment, and it only costs forty cents a month.

Supposing you were 50, and son got married young, so that you couldn't depend on him for your old age, and you never had gotten around to taking any insurance at all. Well, it's going to cost you more money because you have waited so long, but still you can get it. A thousand dollars on the straight life plan would cost you \$3.33 a month, because you are older now. By taking it, however, you will have something for the wife to rely on, something to pay your debts when you die, so that you will not be a "liability" to your loved ones instead of an asset.

Or if you feel more and more the need of an income for your old age, and want to take a twenty year endowment policy, payable to you when you are 70, it will cost \$50.32 a year. Let's see, perhaps you could devote \$200.00 a year, then when you were 70 you could get \$4,000.00 in cash, or if it seemed wiser, you could get \$856.00 a year for five years; or \$464.00 a year for ten years; or other installments.

In fact, the Union Co-operative Insurance Association is your life insurance company, Electrical Workers, and will provide for you

just the kind of insurance protection you need, and at low cost.

A card addressed to the company, in the Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C., will bring you information, and the company will do all in its power to serve you.

PRINCIPLES OF ELECTROMAGNETIC CONVERSION

(Continued from page 272)

currents and hysteresis in power generating machines eventually gets into the condition of Humpty Dumpty when he fell off the wall and "All the King's horses and all the King's men cannot put Humpty-Dumpty up again." Nor is there any possible means for converting heat that is dissipated at a low temperature into a useful form of energy. Much time and money have been spent on devices which will act both as the source of energy and as the transfer agent at the same time. Such devices are commonly called perpetual motion machines and because even today funds are being solicited to promote the development of such devices a further discussion of the principles involved may be the means of saving some reader from loss and disappointment. Even Congress is being solicited for funds for the development of a device of this nature. All the experiments of physicists since the time of Newton and Count Rumford show that in every transformation or transmutation of energy some of the energy like Humpty Dumpty falls off the wall and cannot by itself ascend to the top. The water that has passed over the falls and in so doing has dissipated its energy either in the falls or in a water wheel is in the position of Humpty Dumpty. Energy from an outside source must be supplied if the water is again to ascend the hills and mountains.

The energy delivered to the electrical generator is partly transmuted into the electrical form which may be used to run an electrical motor, again part of that supplied to the motor in the electrical form is transmuted into mechanical energy for the driving of other machines, etc. But in each transmutation some energy is lost which by no possible means can be made to enter the stream of useful energy. The law of conservation of energy is just as inviolable as the law of gravity and anyone attempting to circumvent it does so at his peril. Beware of devices which run themselves and at the same time deliver energy without loss to operate other devices. Millions of dollars are wasted annually because the fundamental physical laws expounded in this article are not understood.

The relative motion between the magnetic field associated with one circuit and another circuit that is necessary for the transfer of energy from one circuit to the other may be secured in several different ways.

Successful Machines Obey Laws

Either one of the two circuits may be held stationary and the other circuit may be moved mechanically relative to the first. This is the method employed in all direct-current and most alternating current machinery, but in a few cases such as in the transformer and induction motor another principle is employed.

As this principle also elucidates the law of action and reaction in the transformation of energy, it will be now explained although it is somewhat out of order. A transformer, as shown in Fig. 8, consists of a laminated iron core over which are wound two coils insulated from each other and from the iron core. The source of power is connected to the terminals marked a-b and the load or receiving circuit is connected to terminals

c-d. There are no movable elements or members in the transformer and yet energy is not only transferred, but also transmuted from the high tension circuit to the low tension circuit. To those who do not fully understand the full significance of the laws governing the transformation of energy exemplified above, this transmutation of energy is most mysterious. The physical principles are, however, no different from when one of the circuits is movable, for instead of moving one circuit with reference to the magnetic field of the other circuit, the magnetic field or flux is built up first in one direction and after a short interval the current in the high tension circuit is reversed and the resultant magnetic flux is likewise reversed in direction. The effect on the low tension coil is exactly the same as when the magnetic flux is kept stationary and the coils are moved. So much for the mechanics, but how is the energy carried over from the high tension coils to the low tension coils? As soon as the electric current in the high tension coils starts to build up a magnetic flux, an electric current starts in the low tension coils tending to prevent, or opposing, the increase in the flux. That is; the low tension coils set up a reaction. As the energy supplied to the high tension coils is in the electrical form, the reaction is electrical. In short, the flux threading through the low tension coils gives rise to an electro-motive force and a consequent current which tends to demagnetize the iron core. The energy supplied to the high tension coils is thus transferred to the low tension coils by the agency of the fluctuating magnetic flux, an immaterial entity. The laws of action and reaction, and of the conservation of energy also apply. In order to transmute energy from one circuit the receiving circuit must react against the first circuit. That is, the second circuit attempts to prevent the action of the first circuit and the sum total of the energy transmuted is always less than that delivered to the first circuit. These two laws govern all transmutations of energy by purely physical action, and every machine or device which transforms energy does so in conformity with them. No one can lift himself by pulling on his boot straps.

LABOR INCOME IS HIGH WHERE ELECTRIC POWER IS GREAT

(Continued from page 275)

000. All totaled we would get a saving of \$2,000,000,000 or a reduction in the cost of living of from \$10 to \$20 per capita.*

Still More Waste

The waste involved in power production, as a result of unnecessary stand by equipment required because of the lack of integration, is evident in the high rates charged to the consumer in order to insure a fair return on the capital investment. It has been estimated that 50 per cent more equipment is needed to meet the high load demand of a few hours a day than would be the case if coordination of the numerous power plants was practiced.

It stands to reason that this extra demand does not come at the same time in each power plant. Otherwise no objections could be raised to this equipment charge. The same holds true in regards to breakdowns. This will be proven later that the only logical and reasonable step would be to have a central transmission line from which all could draw according to the requirement in each particular locality as is practiced on the Pacific coast and in Ontario.

(*Ref. American Power Resources: Gilbert & Progue, P. 60.)

JUST FOUR MORE PAYMENTS AND THE BABY'S OURS!

(Continued from Page 265)

itself, comes this high estimate of the cost of installment financing. Writing in *Baron's financial weekly*, J. George Frederick states:

"After counting off the payments made on the principal from time to time, and calculating interest on the money thus 'borrowed,' the actual rate of interest paid ranges from 20 to 30 per cent! Even this is not the full cost! In addition to the 10 per cent carrying charge added, a great deal of merchandise—not the automobiles and some other merchandise, but certainly 25 per cent of it—is given a terrifically high 'mark-up' before the installment carrying charge is added. It is easily possible in any city in the United States today to make price comparisons to illustrate. Furs, clothing, jewelry, pianos, phonographs, furniture, etc., can almost invariably be duplicated by careful shopping, at from 20 per cent to 30 per cent lower in price than the same goods offered for installment, even before the 'carrying charge' is added. These figures are exceeded in clothing, furs, and jewelry, where it is a fairly common practise to put 200 per cent to 300 per cent 'mark-up' over cost on such goods."

Of course, rich men's daughters, or even the daughters of the substantial, middle class business men, don't trade at credit clothing stores. As usual, it is the "poor working girl" who suffers—because out of her meager pay there is never enough to plunk down the hard cash for a new coat or dress—but there is usually \$2 to pay down—and always the pressing need of new raiment. Perhaps she realizes that she is paying \$35 for a \$20 coat, but she needs the coat, and it would take quite a while to save \$20, on the exceedingly small margin between her wages and the actual, unavoidable expenses of living.

And the union man's wife—she's usually a good shopper. She watches the sales. If So and So's have a certain quality of crepe de chine at \$1.98 you won't find Mrs. Union Man going to that "exclusive shop" farther up the avenue and buying the same thing at \$2.50. But that catty Mrs. Jones has a new davenport suite—and the furniture company advertises that there's no extra charge for credit, and she knows she can easily save enough for the payments out of trifles; and Jim's right, the old lizzie is getting pretty shabby—a new car would be nice.

If she realized that the new car was going to cost the family a couple of hundred dollars more bought on time payments, she'd figure the family could get along for six months or so longer till there was money in the bank to buy for cash. That extra \$200—maybe it will go into the bank, maybe it will buy shoes for Johnny, clothes for Sally, and plenty of good food on the table. Just ask your wife—you'll find she knows darn well what to do with \$200. There are always plenty of uses for a union man's money without giving it away to finance companies.

Just Like That

Departmental Inspector (to third-grade clerk at local Employment Exchange):

"How are you paid, Mr. Jones—weekly or monthly?"

Clerk: "Weekly, sir, and very weekly, too."—*Canadian Congress Journal*.

A wise man never makes faces at red-headed girls nor bites a mule on the ankle.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THREE-FOURTHS THE COMMUNITIES

In only about 30 per cent of the rural communities of the United States is health work taken seriously or any very definite health work attempted, taking as a basis of judgment the number of superintendents answering a questionnaire sent to 2,500, concerning health activities in rural schools. Of these communities, according to data collected by the Interior Department, Bureau of Education, and embodied in School Health Study No. 10, Progress and Prospect in School Health Work, about 75 per cent have some form of medical inspection and 50 per cent have dental inspection. Physical education is carried on in about 75 per cent of these schools. Gymnasiums were reported in 40 per cent, playgrounds in 30 per cent, and swimming pools in 1 per cent. A noon lunch is served in 40 per cent of the schools reporting.

These figures compare favorably with reports received from schools in small towns of from 2,500 to 10,000 people. Of the 27 per cent answering a questionnaire on the same subject, approximately 75 per cent have medical inspection and 45 per cent dental inspection. Physical examinations are conducted in 50 per cent of the schools heard from. In 56 per cent of these villages and small city schools the pupils have the advantages of gymnasiums, 40 per cent have playrooms, and 7 per cent swimming pools.

Death Claims Paid From May 1, Inc. May 31, 1926

L. U. No.	Name	Amount
26	W. B. Rabbitt	\$1,000.00
176	Jesse Whitcomb	475.00
I. O. C. T. Stevens		1,000.00
I. O. W. E. Crate		1,000.00
I. O. H. H. Freed		1,000.00
113	J. C. Richmond	650.00
527	Frank Mixner	475.00
18	J. B. Gray	1,000.00
104	Angus McGillivray	1,000.00
1	Wm. Fullington	1,000.00
216	A. E. Marmaduke	300.00
501	A. F. Wildberger	1,000.00
41	Jas. J. Mullarkey	300.00
9	Geo. Haas	1,000.00
3	Vincent Boylan	1,000.00
104	G. A. Doherty	300.00
104	R. C. McInnes	475.00
16	S. R. Granger	1,000.00
3	G. A. Hirschfield	1,000.00
3	C. V. Morrison	1,000.00
3	E. B. Archibald	300.00
134	John Woltjen	1,000.00
106	Henry Ryberg	1,000.00
631	Edw. McLaughlin	300.00
232	John Zink	825.00
6	W. A. McDowell	1,000.00
134	H. L. Sass	1,000.00
98	D. H. Ewart	650.00
200	C. C. Haugen	1,000.00
527	Lane Wicker	300.00
232	Albert F. Wegner	1,000.00
103	H. S. Pollay	1,000.00
38	S. L. Gillespie	1,000.00
		\$26,350.00
Total claims paid from May 1st inc. May 31, 1926		\$26,350.00
Total claims previously paid		781,400.00
Total claims paid		\$807,750.00

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, medium size.



\$1

NOTICES

Allen R. Weston, known as Allen Romeo Weston and Whitey Weston, formerly a member of the Brotherhood, who was initiated in Local Union No. 382 and paid last for July, 1924, in Local No. 781, is being sought by his mother, who is in very dire circumstances and is blind.

If anyone knowing his whereabouts will get in touch with him and give him this information or will notify Mrs. Sidney Weston, 310 W. 6th Street, Joplin, Mo., of his whereabouts, it will be appreciated.

This is to advise that with the assistance of Representative Chiles, we were successful in signing up all shops in our city, which gives us a bright outlook for the coming season. Our local desires to thank Brother Chiles for his able assistance.

GEORGE BOYD,
Recording Secretary,
Local No. 505, Cambridge, Ohio.

Editor:

At our last meeting I was instructed by the Local Union to advise the sister locals of the state that the application of one C. H. Ostergren for membership in the I. B. E. W. had been rejected, and to write the Workers and have the case written up for the information and guidance of other locals.

This man has been a member of the I. B. E. W. and has, during the past years, been in the various locals of the state. His card was last deposited in Lewistown Local 552. He was working for the Montana Power Company, but quit a union job in June, 1922, and went scabbing on the Milwaukee Railroad during the strike of the shopmen. As an electrical man he is considered very capable by those who know him, but as a union man he does not know what it means.

Fraternally,

(Signed) T. E. NIBLOCK,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 122.
Great Falls, Mont., April 29, 1926.

If J. E. Erickson (Edd), known in Anaconda, Mont., as Yingle, Yingle, or anyone knowing his whereabouts, will communicate with his brother, E. J. Erickson, 350 E. Washington St., Portland, Ore., or this Local, it will be appreciated.

LOCAL UNION NO. 125.

Portland, Ore.

Cutting of Chases and Channels in Brick, Tile and Other Masonry

Please be advised that the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, at its meeting held at headquarters May 4-5, 1926, gave due consideration to the subject noted above, when the following decision was rendered:

"Inasmuch as no other trades except the Bricklayers, Plumbers and Steamfitters and Electricians have claimed this work, it is decided that the cutting of chases and channels in brick, tile and other masonry is the work of the Bricklayers, except that the Plumbers and Steamfitters and Electricians shall have jurisdiction to do cutting where required for the installation of their respective work."

This is to advise the members that there is a strike on in the city of Erie, Pa., and it is requested that all members coming this way keep away from this locality until same is settled.

We will notify all members of the settlement of strike through the columns of the WORKER.

Fraternally yours,

H. F. SUTHERLAND,
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 56.
Erie, Pa.

This is to advise that W. P. Pitecock, card No. 595179, a member of L. U. No. 728 of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., was assessed \$500 for working in our jurisdiction on an unfair shop.

Fraternally yours,

W. B. PETTY,
Business Manager, L. U. 584.
Tulsa, Okla.

The Journal is your best source of information about your union. Read it; protect it; boost it.

IN MEMORIAM

Olof Henry Ryberg, L. U. No. 106

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 106, I. B. E. W., of Jamestown, N. Y., have been called upon to pay our final tribute of respect and high esteem to our late Brother Olof Henry Ryberg, who departed from our midst in the prime of life, following an illness covering an extended period; and

Whereas Local Union No. 106 appreciates its loss of a true and loyal member be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our deepest sympathy to his parents, relatives and friends in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents, a copy sent to the International Office for publication and a copy spread on our minutes.

W. R. McLEAN,
F. J. KRUGER,
Committee.

William H. Mattuck, L. U. No. 21

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 21, have been called to pay our last respects to our esteemed Brother, William H. Mattuck, who died from cancer.

Whereas we deeply regret and miss him from our midst as a good old member of L. U. No. 21; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 21, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved loved ones and commend them to Almighty God for consolation in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in reverence to our deceased Brother and a copy of the resolution be spread on the minutes of the local and one sent to the JOURNAL for publication.

J. M. LINDSAY,
Financial Secretary.
WILLIAM LINDSAY,
President.
W. S. TODD.

John J. Brice, L. U. No. 28

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 28 deeply regret the accident which caused the death of our esteemed Brother on April 20.

Whereas Local Union No. 28 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of this local extend their deepest sympathy for his sorrowing wife, his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, one to our official JOURNAL for publication and one be spread on the minutes of our local.

A. C. KRIES,
F. C. BANDEL,
I. E. EDER,
Committee.

George Henderson, L. U. No. 1037

It is with extreme sorrow that we, the officers and members of L. U. No. 1037, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to pay our last respects to our esteemed Brother, George Henderson, whom the Lord has seen fit to remove from our midst by electrocution on May 4 while performing his duty for the Winnipeg Street Railway Company; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family.

W. E. BURBANK,
Press Secretary.

Elmer W. Bloomfield, L. U. No. 48

Whereas Almighty God in His divine wisdom has called to His Heavenly home our esteemed and beloved Brother, Elmer W. Bloomfield, it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 48, record the loss that has come to us in the death of our associate; therefore be it

Resolved, That to those bound to him by the tender ties of home we extend our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the WORKER for publication and a copy spread on our minutes, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

H. REAM.

Walter Crate, L. U. No. 176

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 176, Joliet, Ill., deeply regret the sad accident that occurred and took from our midst the said Brother, Walter Crate, a dutiful and faithful member of Local Union No. 176, I. B. E. W., at the untimely death; and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized in him the spirit of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 176, I. B. E. W., extend their most sincere sympathy to his relatives and friends in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this union drape our charter for thirty days in due respect to his memory, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his relatives, one to the International Office for publication in our Official JOURNAL and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union.

FRED BARR,
President.
WALTER MEYERHOFF,
Recording Secretary.
ROY WORLEY,
Financial Secretary.

Carl Van, L. U. No. 88

Whereas the Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed Brothers, Carl Van, and

Whereas the long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in the organization makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contributions and counsel, will be held in grateful remembrance; and be it further

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from among our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members and friends of this organization, and will prove a serious loss to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and also

Resolved, That in deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and finally be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minute book of this organization and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family.

L. W. JAKES,
CIEFFORD MORTIMER,
EDWARD JACKSON.

Jesse Whitcomb, L. U. No. 176

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved Brother, Jesse Whitcomb, and

Whereas Local Union No. 176, I. B. E. W., has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 176 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory we drape our charter for thirty days; that a copy be spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the Official JOURNAL for publication.

FRED BARR,
President.
WALTER MEYERHOFF,
Recording Secretary.
ROY WORLEY,
Financial Secretary.

Arthur Wichman, L. U. No. 164

Whereas we, the members of Local Union No. 164, I. B. E. W., of Jersey City, N. J., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to our departed Brother, Arthur Wichman, and

Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the friendship and assistance of so loyal and faithful a Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local Union No. 164, I. B. E. W., extend our most sincere sympathy to his wife and family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

James J. Mullarky, L. U. No. 41

Whereas Local Union No. 41 has suffered the loss of a true and loyal member who has been called to his final reward and words cannot express our sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 41 keenly feel our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and commend them to Almighty God in their hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for a period of one minute and drape our charter for a period of thirty days in respect to his memory.

GEORGE M. WILLAX,
WILLIAM P. FISHER,
CURTISS M. KIEN,
Committee.

William Ketcham, L. U. No. 347

Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God to take from our midst our esteemed Brother, William Ketcham; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 347, I. B. E. W., feel that we have lost a true and faithful worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sorrow and sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to the Official JOURNAL for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in respect to the memory of our late Brother.

A. O. NORMAN,
CHAS. JAHN,
ROY WELCH,
Committee.

Vacations With Pay Coming

Vacations with pay for shop and factory employees as well as to the white-collar workers in the offices, may become a general practice in the United States. A marked increase is already showing itself, according to the U. S. Department of Labor's monthly review.

Of 250 firms reporting on the subject, 95 now give annual vacations to all employees who have a record of service varying from a few months to not more than two years. Ten years ago, when a similar study was made, of 389 firms reporting only 16 gave paid vacations to the larger part of the shop force. Manufacturing establishments, public utilities, stores, banks, insurance companies and hotels were among the firms reporting in the present survey.

Some large firms even maintain vacation camps in the country, so that their workers may have a pleasant and inexpensive place to go for their outing.

While some establishments grant vacations to keep their employees happy, efficient and loyal, definite provisions for vacations with pay are frequently made in the agreements between organized workers and their employers.

One local of the electrical workers is cited among several local unions of various trades having a provision for paid vacations in their agreement with employers.

Increase in the practice of giving vacations with pay to shop and factory workers seems to show that employers have found it worth while.



SCARAMOUCHE



A ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

By RAPHAEL SABATINI

CHAPTER VIII

THE DREAM

"The door," Aline commanded her footman, and "Mount here beside me," she commanded André-Louis, in the same breath.

"A moment, Aline."

He turned to his companion, who was all amazement, and to Harlequin and Columbine, who had that moment come up to share it. "You permit me, Climène?" said he, breathlessly. But it was more a statement than a question. "Fortunately you are not alone. Harlequin will take care of you. Au revoir, at dinner."

With that he sprang into the cabriolet without waiting for a reply. The footman closed the door, the coachman cracked his whip, and the regal equipage rolled away along the quay, leaving the three comedians staring after it, open-mouthed. Then Harlequin laughed.

"A prince in disguise, our Scaramouche!" said he.

Columbine clapped her hands and flashed her strong teeth. "But what a romance for you, Climène! How wonderful!"

The frown melted from Climène's brow. Resentment changed to bewilderment.

"But who is she?"

"His sister, of course," said Harlequin, quite definitely.

"His sister? How do you know?"

"I know what he will tell you on his return."

"But why?"

"Because you wouldn't believe him if he said she was his mother."

Following the carriage with their glance, they wandered on in the direction it had taken. And in the carriage Aline was considering André-Louis with grave eyes, lips slightly compressed, and a tiny frown between her finely drawn eyebrows.

"You have taken to queer company, André," was the first thing she said to him. "Or else I am mistaken in thinking that your companion was Mlle. Binet of the Théâtre Feydau."

"You are not mistaken. But I had not imagined Mlle. Binet so famous already."

"Oh, as to that * * * " mademoiselle shrugged, her tone quietly scornful. And she explained. "It is simply that I was at the play last night. I thought I recognized her."

"You were at the Feydau last night? And I never saw you!"

"Were you there, too?"

"Was I there!" he cried. Then he checked, and abruptly changed his tone. "Oh, yes, I was there," he said as commonplace as he could, beset by a sudden reluctance to avow that he had so willingly descended to depths that she must account unworthy, and grateful that his disguise of face and voice should have proved impenetrable even to one who knew him so very well.

"I understand," said she, and compressed her lips a little more tightly.

"But what do you understand?"

"The rare attractions of Mlle. Binet. Naturally you would be at the theatre. Your

tone conveyed it very clearly. Do you know that you disappoint me, André? It is stupid of me, perhaps; it betrays, I suppose, my imperfect knowledge of your sex. I am aware that most young men of fashion find an irresistible attraction for creatures who parade themselves upon the stage. But I did not expect you to ape the ways of a man of fashion. I was foolish enough to imagine you to be different; rather above such trivial pursuits. I conceived you something of an idealist."

"Sheer flattery."

"So I perceive. But you misled me. You talked so much morality of a kind, you made philosophy so readily, that I came to be deceived. In fact, your hypocrisy was so consummate that I never suspected it. With your gift of acting I wonder that you haven't joined Mlle. Binet's troupe."

"I have," said he.

It had really become necessary to tell her, making choice of the lesser of the two evils with which she confronted him.

He saw first incredulity, then consternation, and lastly disgust overspread her face.

"Of course," said she, after a long pause, "that would have the advantage of bringing you closer to your charmer."

"That was only one of the inducements. There was another. Finding myself forced to choose between the stage and the gallows, I had the incredible weakness to prefer the former. It was utterly unworthy of a man of my lofty ideals, but—what would you? Like other ideologists, I find it easier to preach than to practice. Shall I stop the carriage and remove the contamination of my disgusting person? Or shall I tell you how it happened?"

"Tell me how it happened first. Then we will decide."

He told her how he met the Binet Troupe, and how the men of the maréchaussée forced upon him the discovery that in its bosom he could lie safely lost until the hue and cry had died down. The explanation dissolved her iciness.

"My poor André, why didn't you tell me this at first?"

"For one thing, you didn't give me time; for another, I feared to shock you with the spectacle of my degradation."

She took him seriously. "But where was the need of it? And why did you not send us word as I required you of your whereabouts?"

"I was thinking of it only yesterday. I have hesitated for several reasons."

"You thought it would offend us to know what you were doing?"

"I think that I preferred to surprise you by the magnitude of my ultimate achievements."

"Oh, you are to become a great actor?" She was frankly scornful.

"That is not impossible. But I am more concerned to become a great author. There is no reason why you should snuff. The calling is an honourable one. All the world is proud to know such men as Beaumarchais and Chénier."

"And you hope to equal them?"

"I hope to surpass them, whilst acknowledging that it was they who taught me how to walk. What did you think of the play last night?"

"It was amusing and well conceived."

"Let me present you to the author."

"You? But the company is one of the improvisers."

"Even improvisers require an author to write their scenarios. That is all I write at present. Soon I shall be writing plays in the modern manner."

"You deceive yourself, my poor André. The piece last night would have been nothing without the players. You are fortunate in your Scaramouche."

"In confidence—I present you to him."

"You—Scaramouche? You?" She turned to regard him fully. He smiled his close-lipped smile that made wrinkles like gashes in his cheeks. He nodded.

"And I didn't recognize you!"

"I thank you for the tribute. You imagined, of course, that I was a scene-shifter. And now that you know all about me, what of Gavrilac? What of my godfather?"

He was well, she told him, and still profoundly indignant with André-Louis for his defection, whilst secretly concerned on his behalf.

"I shall write to him today that I have seen you."

"Do so. Tell him that I am well and prospering. But say no more. Do not tell him what I am doing. He has his prejudices, too. Besides, it might not be prudent. And now the question I have been burning to ask ever since I entered your carriage. Why are you in Nantes, Aline?"

"I am on a visit to my aunt, Mme. de Sayron. It was with her that I came to the play yesterday. We have been dull at the château; but it will be different now. Madame my aunt is receiving several guests today. M. de La Tour d'Azyr is to be one of them."

André-Louis frowned and sighed. "Did you ever hear, Aline, how poor Philippe de Vilmorin came by his end?"

"Yes; I was told, first by my uncle, then by M. de La Tour d'Azyr, himself."

"Did not that help you to decide this marriage question?"

"How could it? You forget that I am but a woman. You don't expect me to judge between men in matters such as these?"

"Why not? You are well able to do so. The more since you have heard two sides. For my godfather would tell you the truth. If you cannot judge, it is that you do not wish to judge." His tone became harsh. "Wilfully you close your eyes to justice that might check the course of your unhealthy, unnatural ambition."

"Excellent!" she exclaimed, and considered him with amusement and something else. "Do you know that you are almost droll? You rise unblushing from the dregs of life in which I find you, and shake off the arm of that theatre girl, to come and preach to me."

"If these were the dregs of life I might still speak from them to counsel you out

of my respect and devotion, Aline." He was very stiff and stern. "But they are not the dregs of life. Honour and virtue are possible to a theatre girl; they are impossible to a lady who sells herself to gratify ambition; who for position, riches, and a great title barter herself in marriage."

She looked at him breathlessly. Anger turned her pale. She reached for the cord.

"I think I had better let you alight so that you may go back to practice virtue and honour with your theatre wench."

"You shall not speak so of her, Aline."

"Faith, now we are to have heat on her behalf. You think I am too delicate? You think I should speak of her as a * * *

"If you must speak of her at all," he interrupted, hotly, "you'll speak of her as my wife."

Amazement smothered her anger. Her pallor deepened. "My God!" she said, and looked at him in horror. And in horror she asked him presently: "You are married—married to that—?"

"Not yet. But I shall be, soon. And let me tell you that this girl whom you visit with your ignorant contempt is as good and pure as you are, Aline. She has wit and talent which have placed her where she is and shall carry her a deal farther. And she has the womanliness to be guided by natural instincts in the selection of her mate."

She was trembling with passion. She tugged the cord.

"You will descend this instant!" she told him fiercely. "That you should dare to make a comparison between me and that * * *

"And my wife-to-be," he interrupted, before she could speak the infamous word. He opened the door for himself without waiting for the footman, and leapt down. "My compliments," said he, furiously, "to the assassin you are to marry." He slammed the door. "Drive on," he bade the coachman.

The carriage rolled away up the Faubourg Gigan, leaving him standing where he had alighted, quivering with rage. Gradually, as he walked back to the inn, his anger cooled. Gradually, as he cooled, he perceived her point of view, and in the end forgave her. It was not her fault that she thought as she thought. Her rearing had been such as to make her look upon every actress as a trull, just as it had qualified her calmly to consider the monstrous marriage of convenience into which she was invited.

He got back to the inn to find the company at table. Silence fell when he entered, so suddenly that of necessity it must be supposed he was himself the subject of the conversation. Harlequin and Columbine had spread the tale of this prince in disguise caught up into the chariot of a princess and carried off by her; and it was a tale that had lost nothing in the telling.

Climène had been silent and thoughtful, pondering what Columbine had called this romance of hers. Clearly her Scaramouche must be vastly other than he had hitherto appeared, or else that great lady and he would never have used such familiarity with each other. Imagining him no better than he was, Climène had made him her own. And now she was to receive the reward of disinterested affection.

Even old Binet's secret hostility towards André-Louis melted before this astounding revelation. He had pinched his daughter's ear quite playfully. "Ah, ah, trust you to have penetrated his disguise, my child!"

She shrank resentfully from that implication.

"But I did not. I took him for what he seemed."

Her father winked at her very solemnly and laughed. "To be sure, you did. But like your father, who was once a gentleman, and knows the ways of gentlemen, you

detected in him a subtle something different from those with whom misfortune has compelled you hitherto to herd. You knew as well as I did that he never caught that trick of haughtiness, that grand air of command, in a lawyer's musty office, and that his speech had hardly the ring or his thoughts the complexion of the bourgeois that he pretended to be. And it was shrewd of you to have made him yours. Do you know that I shall be very proud of you yet, Climène?"

She moved away without answering. Her father's oiliness offended her. Scaramouche was clearly a great gentleman, an eccentric if you please, but a man born. And she was to be his lady. Her father must learn to treat her differently.

She looked shyly—with a new shyness—at her lover when he came into the room where they were dining. She observed for the first time that proud carriage of the head, with the chin thrust forward, that was a trick of his, and she noticed with what a grace he moved—the grace of one who in youth has had his dancing-masters and fencing-masters.

It almost hurt her when he flung himself into a chair and exchanged a quip with Harlequin in the usual manner as with an equal, and it offended her still more that Harlequin, knowing what he now knew, should use him with the same unbecoming familiarity.

CHAPTER IX THE AWAKENING

"Do you know," said Climène, "that I am waiting for the explanation which I think you owe me?"

They were alone together, lingering still at the table to which André-Louis had come belatedly, and André-Louis was loading himself a pipe. Of late—since joining the Binet Troupe—he had acquired the habit of smoking. The others had gone, some to take the air and others, like Binet and Madame, because they felt that it were discreet to leave those two to the explanations that must pass. It was a feeling that André-Louis did not share. He kindled a light and leisurely applied it to his pipe. A frown came to settle on his brow.

"Explanation?" he questioned presently, and looked at her. "But on what score?"

"On the score of the deception you have practiced on us—on me."

"I have practiced none," he assured her.

"You mean that you have simply kept your own counsel, and that in silence there is no deception. But it is deceitful to withhold facts concerning yourself and your true station from your future wife. You should not have pretended to be a simple country lawyer, which, of course, any one could see that you are not. It may have been very romantic, but * * * Enfin, will you explain?"

"I see," he said, and pulled at his pipe. "But you are wrong, Climène. I have practiced no deception. If there are things about me that I have not told you, it is that I did not account them of much importance. But I have never deceived you by pretending to be other than I am. I am neither more nor less than I have represented myself."

This persistence began to annoy her, and the annoyance showed on her winsome face, coloured her voice.

"Ha! And that fine lady of the nobility with whom you are so intimate, who carried you off in her cabriolet with so little ceremony towards myself? What is she to you?"

"A sort of sister," said he.

"A sort of sister!" She was indignant. "Harlequin foretold that you would say so; but he was amusing himself. It was not very funny. It is less funny still from you. She

has a name, I suppose, this sort of sister?"

"Certainly she has a name. She is Mlle. Aline de Kercadiou, the niece of Quintin de Kercadiou, Lord of Gavrillac."

"Oho! That's a sufficiently fine name for your sort of sister. What sort of sister, my friend?"

For the first time in their relationship he observed and deplored the taint of vulgarity, of shrewishness, in her manner.

"It would have been more accurate in me to have said a sort of reputed left-handed cousin."

"A reputed left-handed cousin! And what sort of relationship may that be? Faith, you dazzle me with your lucidity."

"It requires to be explained."

"That is what I have been telling you. But you seem very reluctant with your explanations."

"Oh, no. It is only that they are so unimportant. But be you the judge. Her uncle, M. de Kercadiou, is my godfather, and she and I have been playmates from infancy as a consequence. It is popularly believed in Gavrillac that M. de Kercadiou is my father. He has certainly cared for my rearing from my tenderest years, and it is entirely owing to him that I was educated at Louis le Grand. I owe to him everything that I have—or, rather, everything that I had; for of my own free will I have cut myself adrift, and today I possess nothing save what I can earn for myself in the theatre or elsewhere."

She sat stunned and pale under that cruel blow to her swelling pride. Had he told her this but yesterday, it would have made no impression upon her, it would have mattered not at all; the event of today coming as a sequel would but have enhanced him in her eyes. But coming now, after her imagination had woven for him so magnificent a background, after the rashly assumed discovery of his splendid identity had made her the envied of all the company, after having been in her own eyes and theirs enshrined by marriage with him as a great lady, this disclosure crushed and humiliated her. Her prince in disguise was merely the outcast bastard of a country gentleman! She would be the laughing-stock of every member of her father's troupe, of all those who had so lately envied her this romantic good fortune.

"You should have told me this before," she said, in a dull voice that she strove to render steady.

"Perhaps I should. But does it really matter?"

"Matter?" She suppressed her fury to ask another question. "You say that this M. de Kercadiou is popularly believed to be your father. What precisely do you mean?"

"Just that. It is a belief that I do not share. It is a matter of instinct, perhaps, with me. Moreover, once I asked M. de Kercadiou point-blank, and I received from him a denial. It is not, perhaps, a denial to which one would attach too much importance in all the circumstances. Yet I have never known M. de Kercadiou for other than a man of strictest honour, and I should hesitate to disbelieve him—particularly when his statement leaps with my own instincts. He assured me that he did not know who my father was."

"And your mother, was he equally ignorant?" She was sneering, but he did not remark it. Her back was to the light.

"He would not disclose her name to me. He confessed her to be a dear friend of his."

She startled him by laughing, and her laugh was not pleasant.

"A very dear friend, you may be sure, you simpleton. What name do you bear?"

He restrained his own rising indignation

to answer her question calmly: "Moreau. It was given me, so I am told, from the Brittany village in which I was born. But I have no claim to it. In fact I have no name, unless it be Scaramouche, to which I have earned a title. So that you see, my dear," he ended with a smile, "I have practiced no deception whatever."

"No, no. I see that now." She laughed without mirth, then drew a deep breath and rose. "I am very tired," she said.

He was on his feet in an instant, all solicitude. But she waved him wearily back.

"I think I will rest until it is time to go to the theatre."

She moved towards the door, dragging her feet a little. He sprang to open it, and she passed out without looking at him.

Her so brief romantic dream was ended. The glorious world of fancy which in the last hour she had built with such elaborate detail, over which it should be her exalted destiny to rule, lay shattered about her feet, its débris so many stumbling-blocks that prevented her from winning back to her erstwhile content in Scaramouche as he really was.

André-Louis sat in the window embrasure, smoking and looking idly out across the river. He was intrigued and meditative. He had shocked her. The fact was clear; not so the reason. That he should confess himself nameless should not particularly injure him in the eyes of a girl reared amid the surroundings that had been Climène's. And yet that his confession had so injured him was fully apparent.

There, still at his brooding, the returning Columbine discovered him a half-hour later.

"All alone, my prince!" was her laughing greeting, which suddenly threw light upon his mental darkness.

Climène had been disappointed of hopes that the wild imagination of these players had suddenly erected upon the incident of his meeting with Aline. Poor child! He smiled whimsically at Columbine.

"I am likely to be so for some little time," said he, "until it becomes a commonplace that I am not, after all, a prince."

"Not a prince? Oh, but a duke, then—at least a marquis."

"Not even a chevalier, unless it be of the order of fortune. I am just Scaramouche. My castles are all in Spain."

Disappointment clouded the lively, good-natured face.

"And I had imagined you * * *

"I know," he interrupted. "That is the mischief."

He might have gauged the extent of that mischief by Climène's conduct that evening towards the gentlemen of fashion who clustered now in the green-room between the acts to pay their homage to the incomparable amoureuse. Hitherto she had received them with a circumspection compelling respect. Tonight she was recklessly gay, impudent, almost wanton.

He spoke of it gently to her as they

walked home together, counselling more prudence in the future.

"We are not married yet," she told him, tartly. "Wait until then before you criticize my conduct."

"I trust that there will be no occasion then," said he.

"You trust? Ah, yes. You are very trusting."

"Climène, I have offended you. I am sorry."

"It is nothing," said she. "You are what you are."

Still was he not concerned. He perceived the source of her ill-humour; understood, whilst deploring it; and, because he understood, forgave. He perceived also that her ill-humour was shared by her father, and by this he was frankly amused. Towards M. Binet a tolerant contempt was the only feeling that complete acquaintance could beget. As for the rest of the company, they were disposed to be very kindly towards Scaramouche. It was almost as if in reality he had fallen

he regarded as a passing phase which need not seriously engage him. But the thought of Aline's conduct towards him kept rankling, and still more deeply rankled the thought of her possible betrothal to M. de La Tour d'Azyr.

This it was that brought forcibly to his mind the self-imposed but by now half-forgotten mission that he had made his own. He had boasted that he would make the voice which M. de La Tour d'Azyr had sought to silence ring through the length and breadth of the land. And what had he done of all this that he had boasted? He had incited the mob of Rennes and the mob of Nantes in such terms as poor Philippe might have employed, and then because of a hue and cry he had fled like a cur and taken shelter in the first kennel that offered, there to lie quiet and devote himself to other things—self-seeking things. What a fine contrast between the promise and the fulfilment!

Thus André-Louis to himself in his self-contempt. And whilst he trifled away his time and played Scaramouche, and centered all his hopes in presently becoming the rival of such men as Chénier and Mercier, M. de La Tour d'Azyr went his proud ways unchallenged and wrought his will. It was idle to tell himself that the seed he had sown was bearing fruit. That the demands he had voiced in Nantes for the Third Estate had been granted by M. Necker, thanks largely to the commotion which his anonymous speech had made. That was not his concern or his mission. It was no part of his concern to set about the regeneration of mankind, or even the regeneration of the social structure of France. His concern was to see that M. de La Tour d'Azyr paid to the uttermost liard for the brutal wrong he had done Philippe de Vilmarin.

And it did not increase his self-respect to find that the danger in which Aline stood of being married to the Marquis was the real spur to his rancour and to remembrance of his vow. He was—too unjustly, perhaps—disposed to dismiss as mere sophistries his own arguments that there was nothing he could do; that, in fact, he had but to show his head to find himself going to Rennes under arrest and making his final exit from the world's stage by way of the gallows.

It is impossible to read that part of his "Confessions" without feeling a certain pity for him. You realize what must have been his state of mind. You realize what a prey he was to emotions so conflicting, and if you have the imagination that will enable you to put yourself in his place, you will also realize how impossible was any decision save the one to which he says he came, that he would move at the first moment that he perceived in what direction it would serve his real aims to move.

It happened that the first person he saw when he took the stage on that Thursday evening was Aline; the second was the Marquis de La Tour d'Azyr. They occupied a box on the right of, and immediately above,



ALINE ACKNOWLEDGES THE FASCINATION OF D'AZYR BUT REFUSES TO MARRY HIM ON HIS TERMS

from the high estate to which their own imaginations had raised him; or possibly it was because they saw the effect which that fall from his temporary and fictitious elevation had produced upon Climène.

Léandre alone made himself an exception. His habitual melancholy seemed to be dispelled at last, and his eyes gleamed now with malicious satisfaction when they rested upon Scaramouche, whom occasionally he continued to address with sly mockery as "mon prince."

On the morrow André-Louis saw but little of Climène. This was not in itself extraordinary, for he was very hard at work again, with preparations now for "Figaro-Scaramouche" which was to be played on Saturday. Also, in addition to his manifold theatrical occupations, he now devoted an hour every morning to the study of fencing in an academy of arms. This was done not only to repair an omission in his education, but also, and chiefly, to give him added grace and poise upon the stage. He found his mind that morning distracted by thoughts of both Climène and Aline. And oddly enough it was Aline who provided the deeper perturbation. Climène's attitude

the stage. There were others with them—notably a thin, elderly, resplendent lady whom André-Louis supposed to be Madame la Comtesse de Sautron. But at the time he had no eyes for any but those two, who of late had so haunted his thoughts. The sight of either of them would have been sufficiently disconcerting. The sight of both together very nearly made him forget the purpose for which he had come upon the stage. Then he pulled himself together, and played. He played, he says, with an unusual nerve, and never in all that brief but eventful career of his was he more applauded.

That was the evening's first shock. The next came after the second act. Entering the green-room he found it more thronged than usual, and at the far end with Climène, over whom he was bending from his fine height, his eyes intent upon her face, what time his smiling lips moved in talk, M. de La Tour d'Azyr. He had her entirely to himself, a privilege none of the men of fashion who were in the habit of visiting the coulisses had yet enjoyed. Those lesser gentlemen had all withdrawn before the Marquis, as jackals withdraw before the lion.

André-Louis stared a moment, stricken. Then recovering from his surprise he became critical in his study of the Marquis. He considered the beauty and grace and splendour of him, his courtly air, his complete and unshakable self-possession. But more than all he considered the expression of the dark eyes that were devouring Climène's lovely face, and his own lips tightened.

M. de La Tour d'Azyr never heeded him or his stare; nor, had he done so, would he have known who it was that looked at him from behind the make-up of Scaramouche; nor, again, had he known, would he have been in the least troubled or concerned.

André-Louis sat down apart, his mind in turmoil. Presently he found a mincing young gentleman addressing him, and made shift to answer as was expected. Climène having been thus sequestered, and Columbine being already thickly besieged by gallants, the lesser visitors had to content themselves with Madame and the male members of the troupe. M. Binet, indeed, was the centre of a gay cluster that shook with laughter at his sallies. He seemed of a sudden to have emerged from the gloom of the last two days into high good-humour, and Scaramouche observed how persistently his eyes kept flickering upon his daughter and her splendid courtier.

That night there were high words between André-Louis and Climène, the high words proceeding from Climène. When André-Louis again, and more insistently, enjoined prudence upon his betrothed, and begged her to beware how far she encouraged the advances of such a man as M. de La Tour d'Azyr, she became roundly abusive. She shocked and stunned him by her virulently shrewish tone, and her still more unexpected force of invective.

He sought to reason with her, and finally she came to certain terms with him.

"If you have become betrothed to me simply to stand as an obstacle in my path, the sooner we make an end the better."

"You do not love me then, Climène?"

"Love has nothing to do with it. I'll not tolerate your insensate jealousy. A girl in the theatre must make it her business to accept homage from all."

"Agreed; and there is no harm, provided she gives nothing in exchange."

White-faced, with flaming eyes she turned on him at that.

"Now, what exactly do you mean?"

"My meaning is clear. A girl in your position may receive all the homage that is offered, provided she receives it with a dig-

nified aloofness implying clearly that she has no favours to bestow in return beyond the favour of her smile. If she is wise she will see to it that the homage is always offered collectively by her admirers, and that no single one amongst them shall ever have the privilege of approaching her alone. If she is wise she will give no encouragement, nourish no hopes that it may afterwards be beyond her power to deny realization."

"How? You dare?"

"I know my world. And I know M. de La Tour d'Azyr," he answered her. "He is a man without charity, without humanity almost; a man who takes what he wants wherever he finds it and whether it is given willingly or not; a man who reckons nothing of the misery he scatters on his self-indulgent way; a man whose only law is force. Ponder it, Climène, and ask yourself if I do you less than honour in warning you."

He went out on that, feeling a degradation in continuing the subject.

The days that followed were unhappy days for him, and for at least one other. That other was Léandre, who was cast into the profoundest dejection by M. de La Tour d'Azyr's assiduous attendance upon Climène. The Marquis was to be seen at every performance; a box was perpetually reserved for him, and invariably he came either alone or else with his cousin, M. de Chabrilane.

On Tuesday of the following week, André-Louis went out alone early in the morning. He was out of temper, fretted by an overwhelming sense of humiliation, and he hoped to clear his mind by walking. In turning the corner of the Place du Bouffay he ran into a slightly built, sallow-complexioned gentleman very neatly dressed in black, wearing a tie-wig under a round hat. The man fell back at sight of him, leveling a spy-glass, then hailed him in a voice that rang with amazement.

"Moreau! Where the devil have you been hiding yourself these months?"

It was Le Chapelier, the lawyer, the leader of the Literary Chamber of Rennes.

"Behind the skirts of Thespis," said Scaramouche.

"I don't understand."

"I didn't intend that you should. What of yourself, Isaac? And what of the world which seems to have been standing still of late?"

"Standing still!" Le Chapelier laughed. "But where have you been, then? Standing still!" He pointed across the square to a café under the shadow of the gloomy prison.

"Let us go and drink a bavarole. You are of all men the man we want, the man we have been seeking everywhere, and—behold!—you drop from the skies into my path."

They crossed the square and entered the café.

"So you think the world has been standing still! Dieu de Dieu! I suppose you haven't heard of the royal order for the convocation of the States General, or the terms of them—that we are to have what we demanded, what you demanded for us here in Nantes! You haven't heard that the order has gone forth for the primary elections—the elections of the electors. You haven't heard of the fresh uproar in Rennes, last month. The order was that the three estates should sit together at the States General of the bailliages, but in the bailliage of Rennes the nobles must ever be recalcitrant. They took up arms actually—six hundred of them with their valetaille, headed by your old friend, M. de La Tour d'Azyr, and they were for slashing us—the members of the Third Estate—into ribbons so as to put an end to our insolence." He laughed delicately. "But, by God, we showed them

that we, too, could take up arms. It was what you yourself advocated here in Nantes, last November. We fought them a pitched battle in the streets, under the leadership of your namesake, Moreau, the provost, and we so peppered them that they were glad to take shelter in the Cordelier Convent. That is the end of their resistance to the royal authority and the people's will."

He ran on at great speed detailing the events that had taken place, and finally came to the matter which had, he announced, been causing him to hunt for André-Louis until he had all but despaired of finding him.

Nantes was sending fifty delegates to the assembly of Rennes which was to select the deputies to the Third Estate and edit their cahier of grievances. Rennes itself was being as fully represented, whilst such villages as Gavrilac were sending two delegates for every two hundred hearts or less. Each of these three had clamoured that André-Louis Moreau should be one of its delegates. Gavrilac wanted him because he belonged to the village, and it was known there what sacrifices he had made in the popular cause; Rennes wanted him because it had heard his spirited address on the day of the shooting of the students; and Nantes—to whom his identity was unknown—asked for him as the speaker who had addressed them under the name of Omnes Omnibus and who had framed for them the memorial that was believed so largely to have influenced M. Necker in formulating the terms of the convocation.

Since he could not be found, the delegations had been made up without him. But now it happened that one or two vacancies had occurred in the Nantes representation; and it was the business of filling these vacancies that had brought Le Chapelier to Nantes.

André-Louis firmly shook his head in answer to Le Chapelier's proposal.

"You refuse?" the other cried. "Are you mad? Refuse, when you are demanded from so many sides? Do you realize that it is more than probable you will be elected one of the deputies, that you will be sent to the States General at Versailles to represent us in this work of saving France?"

But André-Louis, we know, was not concerned to save France. At the moment he was concerned to save two women, both of whom he loved, though in vastly different ways, from a man he had vowed to ruin. He stood firm in his refusal until Le Chapelier dejectedly abandoned the attempt to persuade him.

"It is odd," said André-Louis, "that I should have been so deeply immersed in trifles as never to have perceived that Nantes is being politically active."

"Active! My friend, it is a seething cauldron of political emotions. It is kept quiet on the surface only by the persuasion that all goes well. At a hint to the contrary it would boil over."

"Would it so?" said Scaramouche, thoughtfully. "The knowledge may be useful." And then he changed the subject. "You know that La Tour d'Azyr is here?"

"In Nantes? He has courage if he shows himself. They are not a docile people, these Nantais, and they know his record and the part he played in the rising at Rennes. I marvel they haven't stoned him. But they will, sooner or later. It only needs that some one should suggest it."

"That is very likely," said André-Louis, and smiled. "He doesn't show himself much; not in the streets, at least. So that he has not the courage you suppose; nor any kind of courage, as I told him once. He has only insolence."

At parting Le Chapelier again exhorted him to give thought to what he proposed.

"Send me word if you change your mind. I am lodged at the Cert, and I shall be here until the day after tomorrow. If you have ambition, this is your moment."

"I have no ambition, I suppose," said André-Louis, and went his way.

That night at the theatre he had a mischievous impulse to test what Le Chapelier had told him of the state of public feeling in the city. They were playing "The Terrible Captain," in the last act of which the empty cowardice of the bullying braggart Rhodomont is revealed by Scaramouche.

After the laughter which the exposure of the roaring captain invariably produced, it remained for Scaramouche contemptuously to dismiss him in a phrase that varied nightly, according to the inspiration of the moment. This time he chose to give his phrase a political complexion:

"Thus, O thrasonical coward, is your emptiness exposed. Because of your long length and the great sword you carry and the angle at which you cock your hat, people have gone in fear of you, have believed in you, have imagined you to be as terrible and as formidable as you insolently make yourself appear. But at the first touch of true spirit you crumple up, you tremble, you whine pitifully, and the great sword remains in your scabbard. You remind me of the Privileged Orders when confronted by the Third Estate."

It was audacious of him, and he was prepared for anything—a laugh, applause, indignation, or all together. But he was not prepared for what came. And it came so suddenly and spontaneously from the groundlings and the body of those in the amphitheatre that he was almost scared by it—as a boy may be scared who has held a match to a sun-scorched hayrick. It was a hurricane of furious applause. Men leapt to their feet, sprang up on to the benches, waving their hats in the air, deafening him with the terrific uproar of their acclamations. And it rolled on and on, nor ceased until the curtain fell.

Scaramouche stood meditatively smiling with tight lips. At the last moment he had caught a glimpse of M. de La Tour d'Azyr's face thrust farther forward than usual from the shadows of his box, and it was a face set in anger, with eyes on fire.

"Mon Dieu!" laughed Rhodomont, recovering from the real scare that had succeeded his histrionic terror, "but you have a great trick of tickling them in the right place, Scaramouche."

Scaramouche looked up at him and smiled. "It can be useful upon occasion," said he, and went off to his dressing-room to change.

But a reprimand awaited him. He was delayed at the theatre by matters concerned with the scenery of the new piece they were to mount upon the morrow. By the time he was rid of the business the rest of the company had long since left. He called a chair and had himself carried back to the inn in solitary state. It was one of many minor luxuries his comparatively affluent present circumstances permitted.

Coming into that upstairs room that was common to all the troupe, he found M. Binet talking loudly and vehemently. He had caught sounds of his voice whilst yet upon the stairs. As he entered Binet broke off short, and wheeled to face him.

"You are here at last!" It was so odd a greeting that André-Louis did no more than look his mild surprise. "I await your explanations of the disgraceful scene you provoked tonight."

"Disgraceful? Is it disgraceful that the public should applaud me?"

"The public? The rabble, you mean. Do you want to deprive us of the patronage of

all gentlefolk by vulgar appeals to the low passions of the mob?"

André-Louis stepped past M. Binet and forward to the table. He shrugged contemptuously. The man offended him, after all.

"You exaggerate grossly—as usual."

"I do not exaggerate. And I am the master in my own theatre. This is the Binet Troupe, and it shall be conducted in the Binet way."

"Who are the gentlefolk the loss of whose patronage to the Feydau will be so poignantly felt?" asked André-Louis.

"You imply that there are none? See how wrong you are. After the play tonight M. le Marquis de La Tour d'Azyr came to me, and spoke to me in the severest terms about your scandalous outburst. I was forced to apologize, and * * *

"The more fool you," said André-Louis. "A man who respected himself would have shown that gentleman the door." M. Binet's face began to empurple. "You call yourself the head of the Binet Troupe, you boast that you will be master in your own theatre, and you stand like a lackey to take the orders of the first insolent fellow who comes to your green-room to tell you that he does not like a line spoken by one of your company! I say again that had you really respected yourself you would have turned him out."

There was a murmur of approval from several members of the company, who, having heard the arrogant tone assumed by the Marquis, were filled with resentment against the slur cast upon them all.

"And I say further," André-Louis went on, "that a man who respects himself, on quite other grounds, would have been only too glad to have seized this pretext to show M. de La Tour d'Azyr the door."

"What do you mean by that?" There was a rumble of thunder in the question.

André-Louis' eyes swept round the company assembled at the supper table. "Where is Climène?" he asked, sharply.

Léandre leapt up to answer him, white in the face, tense and quivering with excitement.

"She left the theatre in the Marquis de La Tour d'Azyr's carriage immediately after the performance. We heard him offer to drive her to this inn."

André-Louis glanced at the timepiece on the overmantel. He seemed unnaturally calm.

"That would be an hour ago—rather more. And she has not yet arrived?"

His eyes sought M. Binet's. M. Binet's eyes eluded his glance. Again it was Léandre who answered him.

"Not yet."

"Ah!" André-Louis sat down, and poured himself wine. There was an oppressive silence in the room. Léandre watched him expectantly. Columbine commiseratingly. Even M. Binet appeared to be waiting for a cue from Scaramouche. But Scaramouche disappointed him. "Have you left me anything to eat?" he asked.

Platters were pushed towards him. He helped himself calmly to food, and ate in silence, apparently with a good appetite. M. Binet sat down, poured himself wine, and drank. Presently he attempted to make conversation with one and another. He was answered curtly, in monosyllables. M. Binet did not appear to be in favour with his troupe that night.

At long length came a rumble of wheels below and a rattle of halting hooves. Then voices, the high, trilling laugh of Climène floating upwards. André-Louis went on eating unconcernedly.

"What an actor!" said Harlequin under

his breath to Polichinelle, and Polichinelle nodded gloomily.

She came in, a leading lady taking the stage, head high, chin thrust forward, eyes dancing with laughter; she expressed triumph and arrogance. Her cheeks were flushed, and there was some disorder in the mass of nut-brown hair that crowned her head. In her left hand she carried an enormous bouquet of white camellias. On its middle finger a diamond of great price drew almost at once by its effulgence the eyes of all.

Her father sprang to meet her with an unusual display of paternal tenderness. "At last, my child!"

He conducted her to the table. She sank into a chair, a little wearily, a little nervously, but the smile did not leave her face, not even when she glanced across at Scaramouche. It was only Léandre, observing her closely, with hungry, scowling stare, who detected something as of fear in the hazel eyes momentarily seen between the fluttering of her lids.

André-Louis, however, still went on eating stolidly, without so much as a look in her direction. Gradually the company came to realize that just as surely as a scene was brooding just so surely would there be no scene as long as they remained. It was Polichinelle, at last, who gave the signal by rising and withdrawing, and within two minutes none remained in the room but M. Binet, his daughter, and André-Louis. And then, at last, André-Louis set down knife and fork, washed his throat with a draught of Burgundy, and sat back in his chair to consider Climène.

"I trust," said he, "that you had a pleasant ride, mademoiselle."

"Most pleasant, monsieur." Impudently she strove to emulate his coolness, but did not completely succeed.

"And not unprofitable, if I may judge that jewel at this distance. It should be worth at least a couple of hundred louis, and that is a formidable sum even to so wealthy a nobleman as M. de La Tour d'Azyr. Would it be impertinent in one who has had some notion of becoming your husband, to ask you, mademoiselle, what you have given him in return?"

M. Binet uttered a gross laugh, a queer mixture of cynicism and contempt.

"I have given nothing," said Climène, indignantly.

"Ah! Then the jewel is in the nature of a payment in advance."

"My God, man, you're not decent!" M. Binet protested.

"Decent?" André-Louis' smouldering eyes turned to discharge upon M. Binet such a fulmination of contempt that the old scoundrel shifted uncomfortably in his chair. "Did you mention decency, Binet? Almost you make me lose my temper, which is a thing that I detest above all others! Slowly his glance returned to Climène, who sat with elbows on the table, her chin cupped in her palms, regarding him with something between scorn and defiance. "Mademoiselle, he said, slowly, "I desire you purely in your own interests to consider whither you are going."

"I am well able to consider it for myself, and to decide without advice from you, monsieur."

"And now you've got your answer," chuckled Binet. "I hope you like it."

André-Louis had paled a little; there was incredulity in his great sombre eyes as they continued steadily to regard her. Of M. Binet he took no notice.

"Surely, mademoiselle, you cannot mean that willingly, with open eyes and a full understanding of what you do, you would exchange an honourable wifehood for

* * * for the thing that such men as M. de La Tour d'Azyr may have in store for you?"

M. Binet made a wide gesture, and swung to his daughter. "You hear him, the mealy-mouthed prude! Perhaps you'll believe at last that marriage with him would be the ruin of you. He would always be there—the inconvenient husband—to mar your every chance, my girl."

She tossed her lovely head in agreement with her father. "I begin to find him tiresome with his silly jealousies," she confessed. "As a husband I am afraid he would be impossible."

André-Louis felt a constriction of the heart. But—always the actor—he showed nothing of it. He laughed a little, not very pleasantly, and rose.

"I bow to your choice, mademoiselle. I pray that you may not regret it."

"Regret it?" cried M. Binet. He was laughing, relieved to see his daughter at last rid of this suitor of whom he had never approved, if we except those few hours when he really believed him to be an eccentric of distinction. "And what shall she regret? That she accepted the protection of a nobleman so powerful and wealthy that as a mere trinket he gives her a jewel worth as much as an actress earns in a year at the Comédie Française?" He got up, and advanced towards André-Louis. His mood became conciliatory. "Come, come, my friend, no rancour now. What the devil! You wouldn't stand in the girl's way? You can't really blame her for making this choice? Have you thought what it means to her? Have you thought that under the protection of such a gentleman there are no heights which she may not reach? Don't you see the wonderful luck of it? Surely, if you're fond of her, particularly being of a jealous temperament, you wouldn't wish it otherwise?"

André-Louis looked at him in silence for a long moment. Then he laughed again. "Oh, you are fantastic," he said. "You are not real." He turned on his heel and strode to the door.

The action, and more the contempt of his look, laugh, and words stung M. Binet to passion, drove out the conciliatoriness of his mood.

"Fantastic, are we?" he cried, turning to follow the departing Scaramouche with his little eyes that now were inexpressibly evil. "Fantastic that we should prefer the powerful protection of this great nobleman to marriage with a beggarly, nameless bastard. Oh, we are fantastic!"

André-Louis turned, his hand upon the door-handle. "No," he said, "I was mistaken. You are not fantastic. You are just vile—both of you." And he went out.

CHAPTER X CONTRITION

Mlle. de Kercadiou walked with her aunt in the bright morning sunshine of a Sunday in March on the broad terrace of the Château de Sautron.

For one of her natural sweetness of disposition she had been oddly irritable of late, manifesting signs of a cynical worldliness, which convinced Mme. de Sautron more than ever that her brother Quintin had scandalously conducted the child's education. She appeared to be instructed in all the things of which a girl is better ignorant, and ignorant of all the things that a girl should know. That at least was the point of view of Mme. de Sautron.

"Tell me, madame," quoth Aline, "are all men beasts?"

Unlike her brother, Madame la Comtesse was tall and majestically built. In the days before her marriage with M. de Sautron,

ill-natured folk described her as the only man in the family. She looked down now from her noble height upon her little niece with startled eyes.

"Really, Aline, you have a trick of asking the most disconcerting and improper questions."

"Perhaps it is because I find life disconcerting and improper."

"Life? A young girl should not discuss life."

"Why not, since I am alive? You do not suggest that it is an impropriety to be alive?"

"It is an impropriety for a young unmarried girl to seek to know too much about life. As for your absurd question about men, when I remind you that man is the noblest work of God, perhaps you will consider yourself answered."

Mme. de Sautron did not invite a pursuance of the subject. But Mlle. de Kercadiou's outrageous rearing had made her headstrong.

"That being so," said she, "will you tell me why they find such an overwhelming attraction in the immodest of our sex?"

Madame stood still and raised shocked hands. Then she looked down her handsome, high-bridged nose.

"Sometimes—often, in fact, my dear Aline—you pass all understanding. I shall write to Quintin that the sooner you are married the better it will be for all."

"Uncle Quintin has left that matter to my own deciding," Aline reminded her.

"That," said madame with complete conviction, "is the last and most outrageous of his errors. Who ever heard of a girl being left to decide the matter of her own marriage? It is * * * indelicate almost to expose her to thoughts of such things." Mme. de Sautron shuddered. "Quintin is a boor. His conduct is unheard-of. That M. de La Tour d'Azyr should parade himself before you so that you may make up your mind whether he is the proper man for you! Again she shuddered. "It is of a grossness, of * * * of a prurience almost * * * Mon Dieu! When I married your uncle, all this was arranged between our parents. I first saw him when he came to sign the contract. I should have died of shame had it been otherwise. And that is how these affairs should be conducted."

"You are no doubt right, madame. But since that is not how my own case is being conducted, you will forgive me if I deal with it apart from others. M. de La Tour d'Azyr desires to marry me. He has been permitted to pay his court. I should be glad to have him informed that he may cease to do so."

Mme. de Sautron stood still, petrified by amazement. Her long face turned white; she seemed to breathe with difficulty.

"But * * * but * * * what are you saying?" she gasped.

Quietly Aline repeated her statement.

"But this is outrageous! You cannot be permitted to play fast-and-loose with a gentleman of M. le Marquis' quality! Why, it is little more than a week since you permitted him to be informed that you would become his wife!"

"I did so in a moment of * * * rashness. Since then M. le Marquis' own conduct has convinced me of my error."

"But—mon Dieu!" cried the Countess. "Are you blind to the great honour that is being paid you? M. le Marquis will make you the first lady in Brittany. Yet, little fool that you are, and greater fool that Quintin is, you trifle with this extraordinary good fortune! Let me warn you." She raised an admonitory forefinger. "If you continue in this stupid humour M. de La Tour d'Azyr may definitely withdraw his offer and depart in justified mortification."

"That, madame, as I am endeavouring to convey to you, is what I most desire."

"Oh, you are mad."

"It may be, madame, that I am sane in preferring to be guided by my instincts. It may be even that I am justified in resenting that the man who aspires to become my husband should at the same time be paying such assiduous homage to a wretched theatre girl at the Feydau."

"Aline!"

"Is it not true? Or perhaps you do not find it strange that M. de La Tour d'Azyr should so conduct himself at such a time?"

"Aline, you are so extraordinary a mixture. At moments you shock me by the indecency of your expressions; at others you amaze me by the excess of your prudery. You have been brought up like a little bourgeoisie, I think. Yes, that is it—a little bourgeoisie. Quintin was always something of a shopkeeper at heart."

"I was asking your opinion on the conduct of M. de La Tour d'Azyr, madame. Not on my own."

"But it is an indelicacy in you to observe such things. You should be ignorant of them, and I can't think who is so * * * so unfeeling as to inform you. But since you are informed, at least you should be modestly blind to things that take place outside the * * * orbit of a properly conducted demoiselle."

"Will they still be outside my orbit when I am married?"

"If you are wise. You should remain without knowledge of them. It * * * it deflowers your innocence. I would not for the world that M. de La Tour d'Azyr should know you so extraordinarily instructed. Had you been properly reared in a convent this would never have happened to you."

"But you do not answer me, madame!" cried Aline in despair. "It is not my chastity that is in question; but that of M. de La Tour d'Azyr."

"Chastity!" Madame's lips trembled with horror. Horror overspread her face. "Wherever did you learn that dreadful, that so improper word?"

And then Mme. de Sautron did violence to her feelings. She realized that here great calm and prudence were required. "My child, since you know so much that you ought not to know, there can be no harm in my adding that a gentleman must have these little distractions."

"But why, madame? Why is it so?"

"Ah, mon Dieu, you are asking me riddles of nature. It is so because it is so. Because men are like that."

"Because men are beasts, you mean—which is what I began by asking you."

"You are incorrigibly stupid, Aline."

"You mean that I do not see things as you do, madame. I am not over-expectant as you appear to think; yet surely I have the right to expect that whilst M. de La Tour d'Azyr is wooing me, he shall not be wooing at the same time a drab of the theatre. I feel that in this there is a subtle association of myself with that unspeakable creature which soils and insults me! The Marquis is a dullard whose wooing takes the form at best of stilted compliments, stupid and unoriginal. They gain nothing when they fall from lips still warm from the contamination of that woman's kisses."

So utterly scandalized was madame that for a moment she remained speechless. Then—

"Mon Dieu!" she exclaimed. "I should never have suspected you of so indelicate an imagination."

"I cannot help it, madame. Each time his lips touch my fingers I find myself thinking of the last object that they touched. I at once retire to wash my hands. Next time, madame, unless you are good enough to con-

vey my message to him, I shall call for water and wash them in his presence."

"But what am I to tell him? How * * * in what words can I convey such a message?" Madame was aghast.

"Be frank with him, madame. It is easiest in the end. Tell him that however impure may have been his life in the past, however impure he intends that it shall be in the future, he must at least study purity whilst approaching with a view to marriage a virgin who is herself pure and without stain."

Madame recoiled, and put her hands to her ears, horror stamped on her handsome face. Her massive bosom heaved.

"Oh, how can you?" she panted. "How can you make use of such terrible expressions? Wherever have you learnt them?"

"In church," said Aline.

"Ah, but in church many things are said that * * * that one would not dream of saying in the world. My dear child, how could I possibly say such a thing to M. le Marquis? How could I possibly?"

"Shall I say it?"

"Aline!"

"Well, there it is," said Aline. "Something must be done to shelter me from insult. I am utterly disgusted with M. le Marquis—a disgusting man. And however fine a thing it may be to become Marquise de La Tour d'Azyr, why, frankly, I'd sooner marry a cobbler who practiced decency."

Such was her vehemence and obvious determination that Mme. de Sautron fetched herself out of her despair to attempt persuasion. Aline was her niece, and such a marriage in the family would be to the credit of the whole of it. At all costs nothing must frustrate it.

"Listen, my dear," she said. "Let us reason. M. le Marquis is away and will not be back until tomorrow."

"True. And I know where he has gone—or at least whom he has gone with. Mon Dieu, and the drab has a father and a lot of a fellow who intends to make her his wife, and neither of them chooses to do anything. I suppose they agree with you, madame, that a great gentleman must have his little distractions." Her contempt was as scorching as a thing of fire. "However, madame, you were about to say?"

"That on the day after tomorrow you are returning to Gavrilac. M. de La Tour d'Azyr will most likely follow at his leisure."

"You mean when this dirty candle is burnt out?"

"Call it what you will." Madame, you see, despaired by now of controlling the impropriety of her niece's expressions. "At Gavrilac there will be no Mlle. Binet. This thing will be in the past. It is unfortunate that he should have met her at such a moment. The chit is very attractive, after all. You cannot deny that. And you must make allowances."

"M. le Marquis formally proposed to me a week ago. Partly to satisfy the wishes of the family, and partly * * * " She broke off, hesitating a moment, to resume on a note of dull pain, "Partly because it does not seem greatly to matter whom I marry, I gave him my consent. That consent, for the reasons I have given you, madame, I desire now definitely to withdraw."

Madame fell into agitation of the wildest. "Aline, I should never forgive you! Your Uncle Quintin would be in despair. You do not know what you are saying, what a wonderful thing you are refusing. Have you no sense of your position, of the station into which you were born?"

"If I had not, madame, I should have made an end long since. If I have tolerated this suit for a single moment, it is because I realize the importance of a suitable marriage

in the worldly sense. But I ask of marriage something more; and Uncle Quintin has placed the decision in my hands."

"God forgive him!" said madame. And then she hurried on: "Leave this to me now, Aline. Be guided by me—oh, be guided by me!" Her tone was beseeching. "I will take counsel with your Uncle Charles. But do not definitely decide until this unfortunate affair has blown over. Charles will know how to arrange it. M. le Marquis shall do penance, child, since your tyranny demands it; but not in sackcloth and ashes. You'll not ask so much?"

Aline shrugged. "I ask nothing at all," she said, which was neither assent nor dissent.

So Mme. de Sautron interviewed her husband, a slight, middle-aged man, very aristocratic in appearance and gifted with a certain shrewd sense. She took with him precisely the tone that Aline had taken with herself and which in Aline she had found so disconcertingly indelicate. She even borrowed several of Aline's phrases.

The result was that on the Monday afternoon when at last M. de La Tour d'Azyr's returning berline drove up to the château, he was met by M. le Comte de Sautron, who desired a word with him even before he changed.

"Gervais, you're a fool," was the excellent opening made by M. le Comte.

"Charles, you give me no news," answered M. le Marquis. "Of what particular folly do you take the trouble to complain?"

He flung himself wearily upon a sofa, and his long graceful body sprawling there he looked up at his friend with a tired smile on that nobly handsome pale face that seemed to defy the onslaught of age.

"Of your last. This Binet girl."

"That! Pooh! An incident; hardly a folly."

"A folly—at such a time," Sautron insisted. The Marquis looked a question. The Count answered it. "Aline," said he, pregnantly. "She knows. How she knows I can't tell you, but she knows, and she is deeply offended."

The smile perished on the Marquis' face. He gathered himself up.

"Offended?" said he, and his voice was anxious.

"But yes. You know what she is. You know the ideals she has formed. It wounds her that at such a time—whilst you are here for the purpose of wooing her—you should at the same time be pursuing this affair with that chit of a Binet girl."

"How do you know?" asked La Tour d'Azyr.

"She has confided in her aunt. And the poor child seems to have some reason. She says she will not tolerate that you should come to kiss her hand with lips that are still contaminated from * * * Oh, you understand. You appreciate the impression of such a thing upon a pure, sensitive girl such as Aline. She said—I had better tell you—that the next time you kiss her hand, she will call for water and wash it in your presence."

The Marquis' face flamed scarlet. He rose. Knowing his violent, intolerant spirit, M. de Sautron was prepared for an outburst. But no outburst came. The Marquis turned away from him, and paced slowly to the window, his head bowed, his hands behind his back. Halted there he spoke, without turning, his voice was at once scornful and wistful.

"You are right, Charles, I am a fool—a wicked fool! I have just enough sense left to perceive it. It is the way I have lived, I suppose. I have never known the need to deny myself anything I wanted." Then suddenly he swung round, and the outburst

came. "But, my God, I want Aline as I have never wanted anything yet! I think I should kill myself in rage if through my folly I should have lost her." He struck his brow with his hand. "I am a beast!" he said. "I should have known that if that sweet saint got word of these petty deviltries of mine she would despise me; and I tell you, Charles, I'd go through fire to regain her respect."

"I hope it is to be regained on easier terms," said Charles; and then to ease the situation which began to irk him by its solemnity, he made a feeble joke. "It is merely asked of you that you refrain from going through certain fires that are not accounted by mademoiselle of too purifying a nature."

"As to that Binet girl, it is finished—finished," said the Marquis.

"I congratulate you. When did you make that decision?"

"This moment. I would to God I had made it twenty-four hours ago. As it is—" he shrugged—"why, twenty-four hours of her have been enough for me as they would have been for any man—a mercenary, self-seeking little baggage with the soul of a trull. Bah!" He shuddered in disgust of himself and her.

"Ah! That makes it easier for you," said M. de Sautron, cynically.

"Don't say it, Charles. It is not so. Had you been less of a fool, you would have warned me sooner."

"I may prove to have warned you soon enough if you'll profit by the warning."

"There is no penance I will not do. I will prostrate myself at her feet. I will abase myself before her. I will make confession in the proper spirit of contrition, and Heaven helping me, I'll keep to my purpose of amendment for her sweet sake." He was tragically in earnest.

To M. de Sautron, who had never seen him other than self-contained, supercilious, and mocking, this was an amazing revelation. He shrank from it almost; it gave him the feeling of prying, of peeping through a keyhole. He slapped his friend's shoulder.

"My dear Gervais, here is a magnificently romantic mood. Enough said. Keep to it, and I promise you that all will presently be well. I will be your ambassador, and you shall have no cause to complain."

"But may I not go to her myself?"

"If you are wise you will at once efface yourself. Write to her if you will—make your act of contrition by letter. I will explain why you have gone without seeing her. I will tell her that you did so upon my advice, and I will do it tactfully. I am a good diplomat, Gervais, Trust me."

M. le Marquis raised his head, and showed a face that pain was searing. He held out his hand. "Very well, Charles. Serve me in this, and count me your friend in all things."

Builders Meet

The Neil House, opposite State capitol in Columbus, Ohio, is the scene of the conference of the Building Officials of America, April 27 to 30. Committees will report on subjects stressing safe construction and a uniform building code.

A trip to the Ceramic Research Laboratories of the United States Bureau of Mines on the campus of Ohio State University, is one of the features of the program. Another tour of inspection will take in the various plants of the Nelsonville Brick Company.

A smoker, luncheons and informal dinners and round table talks will be among the social attractions and relaxations of the conference.

BRITISH STRIKE AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR

(Continued from page 262)

tries of the world including seamen, railwaymen, dockers, and road workers. Practically every other large union in England has affiliations with unions of other countries in its respective trade, and the British Trade Union Congress as the central body representing the organized workers of England is a member of what is known as the International Federation of Trade Unions with headquarters in Amsterdam, which is a federated organization of 23 national trade union federations in 23 different countries with a membership of about 18 million. The International Transport Workers are even more specific in their provisions for mutual aid and their constitution and by-laws provide not only for passive resistance, but also for sympathetic strikes and boycotts as well as financial assistance by appeal to members though they have no strike fund.

Many Foreign Affiliations Held

That the British workers took these affiliations and the assistance which they promised more or less seriously is shown by the fact that sometime previously to the strike there were carried on negotiations as to the possible aid which these international organizations might render. Thus on April 18, 1926, when the crisis was brewing the executive committee of the International Miners Federation met in Brussels and declared themselves solidly behind the English miners and ready to prevent the export of coal by forcible measures. They even hinted at the possibility of a world strike but the decision of such a strike was left to the miners of each country. On the other hand, these preparations also revealed some of the weaknesses of the international labor movement which result from internal division. As is well known in almost all countries of Europe, with the possible exception of England, the unions are divided to a considerable degree by religious, political, and nationalistic differences. Thus there are Catholic mine unions in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and there are communistic unions in France and other countries and so on. Internationally these divisions result in the rivalry of three or four major organizations which are known as the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions, The Communist or Red International of Labor Unions, The International Federation of Christian Unions, and The International Syndicalist Association of Working Men. Thus on April 18 at the time the International Miners Federation was meeting in Brussels, Lozovsky, the chairman of the executive committee of the Red International of Labor Unions, wired to the Amsterdam International suggesting a conference for the consideration of common action in support of the miners. At the same time the French communistic miners suggested that in view of the fact that on May 15 the contracts of the French miners' unions would expire, that the French miners declare a strike simultaneously with the British miners on May 1. These two proposals met with no response from the other organizations because of the state of hostility between communistic and uncommunistic workers.

Such were the preparations made for possible international action in support of the British strike. As is clear from this summary, the decisive influence lay with two organizations, namely, the International Miners Federation which could, if it wished,

stop the mining of coal in all principal coal producing countries or at least stop the mining of coal for purposes of export to England. Even more important, however, was the possible intervention of the International Transport Workers who hold in their hands the weapon of importance which may be called an industrial blockade by internationally organized labor. For by concerted action the railwaymen of the principal countries of Europe might refuse to move coal and other goods to England, and if such effort failed and the goods arrived in the respective ports, the dockers might refuse to load such goods upon vessels going to England or refuse to bunker British boats. These are the theoretical possibilities. The question is now, to what extent were they used in the present strike? In other words what has international labor done in this strike?

Moral support, while gratifying could not help to win the strike. Financial aid and co-operation in preventing the shipment of coal to England were what was needed. They got both, though whether in quantity sufficient to affect the outcome it is not possible to determine.

The total money contributions at the date of this writing actually sent in amounted to \$183,000; \$58,000 if you subtract the Soviet contribution which was refused.

Collections were just beginning, and the need for money was not yet urgent. On May 6 the British Trade Union Congress cabled an appeal for funds to the A. F. of L., and on May 8 issued an appeal to all organizations affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Promises of help if needed were received from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, from the International Miners Federation and further installments were promised by the I. F. T. U. and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Such are the fragmentary reports that have reached us so far as to the actual participation of international labor in the British strike.

The question now is, what are the effects which the British strike is likely to have upon international labor? There are two aspects to this question. What is the probable effect of the British strike upon the state of mind of the labor groups in different countries, and the other is the effect upon strengthening or weakening the international ties of labor. In answer to the first question it would seem that in so far as the outcome of the strike has not been a decisive victory for either side it would leave no very definite impression upon the minds of labor. In America, the American Federation of Labor is inclined to draw a conclusion from the British experience that sympathetic strikes are dangerous and are undesirable because they violate the principle of the sanctity of contracts. Even on the Continent where general strikes have become a more familiar performance the British experience would probably tend to suggest the complexity and serious political and social implications of a general strike and would tend to increase the diffidence with which such weapon would be used. On the other hand, the remarkable demonstration of unity among the English workers and the fairly unanimous response of labor in other countries would encourage such workers in their determination to resist the lowering of their standards.

As to the effects of the strike upon international relations it is also hard to tell as yet what they may be. There would seem to be no doubt that because of the refusal of the British trade unions to accept the financial aid offered by the Russian trade

union and because of the way in which all Communists' offers have been ignored, the feeling of bitterness between the communistic and uncommunistic workers is likely to grow in intensity. During the last year or so the Russian unions and the Communists' International have tried to maintain friendly relations with the British unions and have been more or less sparing in their criticism of British trade union leadership because of their hope to use the British union as an entering wedge into the international labor movement. It seems most likely that as a result of the British strike the Communist unions will throw all this moderation to the winds and inaugurate a vigorous campaign of denunciation against the British unions.

It also seems possible that a large experience like the British strike should give rise to disagreements within the ranks of various labor organizations and that these disagreements should extend internationally. We may therefore expect an intensification of the internal disagreements between the more radical and moderate elements in the International Miners Federation, the International Transport Federation, and the International Federation of Trade Unions as a whole. But with these qualifications and limitations it would seem that even the fragmentary manner in which international labor has intervened in the British strike is a landmark in the industrial history of the world. It marks the beginning of what may become a more or less permanent policy on the part of labor groups in different countries to invoke the aid of international organizations and thus to turn national industrial disputes into international events.

SPINNERS WANT CO-OP. COTTON

European spinners are anxious to buy their American cotton from co-operatives, Manager C. D. Stealey, of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Association was assured when he attended their convention in Venna. The spinners' faith in co-operation is no mere sentimental attachment but is grounded in their own experiences. For years they have bought factory supplies through co-operative associations and are only too willing to include their raw material—cotton—in the list. As soon as American cotton growers realize the tremendous economy to them through this system of buying, they will save millions which went formerly to the middleman and gambler, while the European spinners will also save.

A committee of the National Education Association is giving deep study to the teaching of co-operative marketing in rural schools. In New York State a beginning has already been made with the institution of such courses.

THIRD OF A SERIES OF EXCERPTS FROM THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE

(Continued from page 260)

vent unauthorized persons from approaching places where work is being done. He shall also prohibit the use of any tools or devices unsuited to the work in hand or which are so defective or in such poor condition as to make them unsafe.

b. Qualified Guides—The qualified persons accompanying untrained workmen or visitors near electrical equipment or lines shall take precautions to provide suitable safeguards and see that the safety rules are observed.



LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 11 TO MAY 10, 1926



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
1	450684	450750	145	287001	287080	305	306186	306212	483	371441	371506
1	418	450	146	223374	223376	307	401051	401066	488	428407	428487
1	285751	286119	150	28239	28282	308	419205	419250	492	341541	341590
2	514660	514847	151	502054	503150	308	437251	437658	493	584547	584550
4	192480	192543	152	433571	433585	309	522001	522013	493	426751	426790
5	448811	449250	153	198511	198536	309	700621	700800	497	54301	54320
6	380201	380394	154	846751	846772	310	429229	429452	500	186951	187040
7	333282	333411	155	417366	417375	312	116753	116793	501	862961	863122
10	769590	769623	156	27666	27680	317	263491	263516	503	121264	121290
12	499529	499577	158	40389	40407	318	735236	735270	504	136752	136777
13	261950	261971	159	451761	451799	321	6202	6224	505	835130	835134
15	129321	129351	163	344574	344644	322	97113	97130	507	868351	868368
17	607501	607530	169	432085	432097	323	334266	334499	509	400422	400429
17	488131	489000	172	674461	674475	323	534001	534022	514	501201	501270
18	513812	514000	173	20207	20225	325	832615	832640	515	630943	630950
20	424657	424732	176	221587	221612	326	299844	299907	517	4645	4656
21	323141	323173	177	857471	857550	328	850789	850811	520	202804	202804
22	372345	372438	177	861451	861500	329	25273	25287	521	408771	408783
26	435413	435584	178	396783	396793	330	369142	369148	522	259418	259475
27	78268	78279	179	305557	305565	332	157464	157500	525	838244	838266
28	443374	443427	180	270556	270567	332	474001	474101	527	226197	226230
29	263585	263594	183	119163	119191	333	427727	427803	528	43851	43892
31	172887	172919	184	815781	815801	334	277225	277232	529	7947	7954
32	410101	410115	185	237241	237260	337	408292	408300	533	537565	537566
33	585262	585296	186	284434	284455	337	54901		535	522830	522865
34	450960	451035	187	8231	8240	338	431566	431574	536	446288	446308
39	423311	423460	188	55492	55500	340	320871	320965	537	287047	287067
40	394791	394895	188	432001	432003	341	927012	927030	540	858780	858801
41	448005	448207	191	40232	40269	343	353910	353917	544	851403	851428
42	725889	725913	192	390963	391016	344	832199	832204	546	848331	848338
43	332593	332905	193	24791	24834	345	827944	827961	548	847997	848005
44	738017	738028	194	461470	461624	347	493034	493102	549	868051	868060
45	743221	743236	195	362876	362961	349	441751	441843	549	835931	835950
46	375408	375613	197	10892	10894	349	421306	421500	550	856992	857014
47	456078	456113	199	781901	781905	350	432360	432366	551	290421	290441
48	351368	351550	200	364941	365002	351	841206	841217	555	42021	42050
50	606751	606770	201	401866	401874	352	170610	170642	556	91000	91011
50	395211	395250	207	604296	604298	353	411807	411913	560	701522	701548
51	25531	25560	210	445573	445618	354	472558	472607	561	546261	546300
52	439676	439733	211	342281	342350	356	854612	854630	561	17701	17764
53	370963	371011	212	204946	205070	358	433584	433621	564	519422	519442
54	441256	441275	213	254060	254343	361	633447	633449	568	249426	249480
55	101760	101784	214	383053	383150	362	867451	867464	570	505673	505675
56	248104	248244	216	833004	833013	362	834734	834750	571	421187	421200
57	133175	133192	218	248559	248588	364	456940	457010	573	459880	459899
58	495691	496310	219	455592	455607	365	869551	869566	574	226939	226982
59	516941	517250	225	847190	847215	367	733645	733676	575	247096	247135
60	475696	475762	226	471151	471170	368	23495	23504	578	859351	859422
62	260091	260179	229	200769	200787	369	330357	330409	578	850037	850050
64	852921	853017	230	257749	257806	371	397744	397761	580	416308	416335
66	513101	513230	231	8642	8642	375	745398	745412	581	419431	419510
67	193881	193937	232	11594	11616	376	422272	422282	583	555761	555780
68	265370	265394	233	846542	846580	377	349085	349148	584	325183	325500
69	23151	23160	235	616871	616887	382	220186	220211	184	631501	631520
70	864785	864796	236	418949	418959	389	525018	525046	587	242469	242487
72	110685	110694	237	855002	855032	390	4113	4150	591	19326	19355
73	232327	232673	238	440343	440351	391	41115	41129	593	263199	263204
75	7273	7290	239	394036	394042	392	434281	434340	594	265335	265346
76	387351	387417	240	892381	892395	394	389139	389150	595	493928	494061
78	842337	842347	241	375544	375559	396	214039	214091	596	843011	843025
79	413473	413660	245	430521	430600	401	201866	201871	598	842044	842055
81	331386	331488	247	93751	93760	402	290137	290198	599	329956	329974
82	411205	411425	247	74990	75000	408	561751	561788	602	100684	100702
83	518501	518757	249	428093	428100	411	711893	711909	610	614171	614177
86	242018	242166	249	865951	866010	415	289	296	611	602854	602861
87	50940	50950	252	314493	314519	416	667218	667228	613	544501	544548
88	839724	839746	254	752375	752400	417	422086	422096	613	849429	849450
89	166819	166824	255	201601	201612	418	471923	471974	614	563365	563370
90	438751	438810	256	414111	414150	420	85385	85389	617	305636	305716
90	847821	847950	257	39958	39972	427	26802	26830	619	427357	427365
91	40521	40522	258	838470	838471	428	174326	174351	620	628360	628369
94	7621	7651	259	438031	438089	429	251486	251512	622	584445	584448
95	889644	889650	261	486799	486985	430	28570	28609	623	431048	431057
95	558001	558004	262	300344	300392	431	9411	9425	625	543365	543372
96	396009	396086	263	8920	8945	434	601256	601258	630	863251	863257
100	460749	460762	265	566251	566277	435	606921	606980	630	353398	353400
101	329945	329961	267	116092	116101	437	395411	395467	631	556689	556714
104	420441	420668	268	417117	417127	439	833756	833760	636	347416	347435
106	309534	309600	269	120365	120436	440	415571	415585	638	367028	367056
107	538166	538214	271	823716	823750	442	613293	613308	640	440068	440093
109	1388	1400	273	419034	419043	443	734187	734204	642	770245	770274
111	41411	41423	275	61836	61854	449	184040	184057	646	820332	820336
113	367727	367752	276	705655	705664	450	855299	855319	647	601940	601943
114	423755	423757	277	213210	213226	455	844891	844930	648	345175	345220
120	677910	677926	281	636664	636676	456	317925	319961	649	384231	384280
122	473631	473765	284	852594	852642	458	4471	4500	651	366528	366532
125	491694	492130	285	10641	10655	461	453879	453909	659	540632	540641
127	9217	9251	286	215877	215892	463	65603	65616	660	397682	397729
129	860265	860279	287	865651	865662	465	222616	222670	661	428611	428621
131	269369	269385	288	107899	107940	466	431321	431410	662	864194	864200
133	836147	836158	290	691941	691952	468	295999	296002	664	555396	555421
135	635959	635973	291	187763	187780	470	839338	839345	666	128671	128698
136	245987	246000	295	26472	26482	474	4098651	409865	668	498778	498790
136	537001	537077	296	861161	861177	476	181481	181486	669	402456	402490
139	122152	122208	298	459127	459185	477	717267	717293	670	274632	274634
140	435799	435867	300	851596	851610	479	23766	23800	674	855471	855475
141	298778	298835	301	434452	434464	481	453527	453595	677	742610	742642
143	122493	122520	303	527954	527967	482	165527	165572	679	27335	27342

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
953	655701	655730	1141	19029	19062	9	563512	332	474047		
956	832859	832872	1143	1015	1025	34	451021-030	340	320947		
958	845277	845281	1147	26151	26203	39	423459-460	347	493050, 068		
968	437963	437976	1150	871184	871206	48	351467	349	421462		
969	417546	417569	1151	459654	459663	50	606769	354	472563, 569, 594		
970	418735	418744	1154	374388	374413	56	248170-171, 227	362	834741		
971	442567	442590	1156	418136	418282	58	496037	377	349097		
972	603732	603738	MISSING			59	516991, 517021, 090,	401	201854		
973	516459	516464	59	517197	099, 517199	415	291	PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING—RECEIVED			
978	368020	368030	64	852916-920	60	475731	465	222624, 633	1	450661-670	
987	402155	402161	139	122205	64	852957	474	409837	214	383031-051	
991	621591	621605	151	502653	66	513123	482	165559-560	238	440281-340	
995	97409	97422	261	486984	81	331425	488	428437	268	417112-115	
1002	183498	183540	284	852600	82	411251, 411	500	186981-990	321	6200	
1012	3848	3860	356	854613, 617	83	518751	550	856992, 995, 857004,	330	369134-135	
1016	414687		389	525033-034	125	491779	006		351	841202-203	
1021	850406	850426	396	214071-085, 089	150	28261	555	42022, 026	362	834711	
1024	447029	447043	442	613295	151	502675, 683, 853	558	844149-170	401	201851-201860	
1025	578866	578869	507	868366-367		854, 875	561	546289, 292	455	844887-889	
1029	427385	427394	536	446304-305	177	861469	564	519427-428	488	428373-428405	
1032	415179	415191	549	835888-930	180	270557	578	859361	536	446284-285	
1036	632764	632779	575	247105	191	40232, 40238	595	493967, 494020	558	844215-240	
1037	346801	346870	583	555760	194	461554	648	345205	561	546244-252	
1042	364326	364329	696	432850-865, 867-868	211	342326	662	864153, 155, 184,	662	864151, 155-156,	
1054	384482	384485	759	43223-43225	237	855008-010	186-190		864159-160, 168,		
1057	103904	103928	793	24037-24039	238	440286	669	402465	181-182		
1086	18750	18772	835	840799-806, 811	245	430529, 574	677	742631	725	817251-255	
1087	391684	391689	923	855884-885	261	486818, 836	683	851988, 852038	738	585811-837	
1099	397151	397174	933	852328-330	269	120368, 403	697	284641	760	838993	
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1122	2747	2753	VOID			310	429282	794	625896	987	402130
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1131	6735	6743	7	333284	323	334270	865	399144, 181	308	437580	
1135	75801	75816			325	832615, 617, 632	907	831033	581	419507-510	

"It" Makes New Speech

Electricity may bring a universal language for all the countries of the world if plans made at the convention of the International Electrotechnical Commission, held in New York in April, are carried out.

An international dictionary of electrical

terms is to be sought in the interests of both science and commerce so that people of all lands may speak the same language, electrically at least. Standardization of electrical machinery and apparatus is another aim.

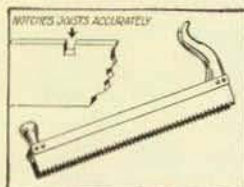
"Electricity is looming as a powerful instrument of concord among all peoples,"

said Dr. Clayton Halsey Sharp, president of the United States Committee of the Commission.

The Journal is your best source of information about your union. Read it; protect it; boost it.

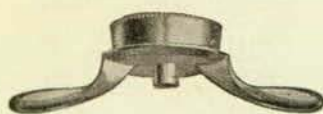
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"JIFFY" JOIST NOTCHER



Cuts holes in joists just the right width for $\frac{1}{2}$ " or $\frac{3}{4}$ " Conduit. The depth gauge prevents excessive cuts and weakened joists. It is easily used and makes possible accurate and neat work. It is made of aluminum and steel and weighs about 2 pounds. A real tool for practical workmen.

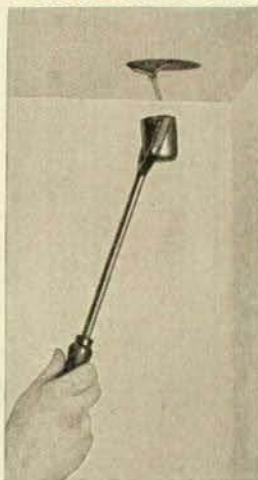
"JIFFY" PLASTER CUTTER



Cuts clean round holes in plaster for outlet boxes, either $3\frac{1}{4}$ " or 4" size. Saws good for 1,000 holes. No dust to fall in the wireman's face, the apron catches it.

The three tools described above are practical tools for practical wiremen. They are the invention of "Jack" Schreiner, one of the oldest active wiremen in Chicago.

"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER



"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER

Solders pigtail joints easily. Heats quickly and solders 50 to 60 joints with one heat. Swinging cup protects you, preventing spilled solder and dangerous burns.

Jiffy Adjustable CUTTER



"JIFFY" ADJUSTABLE CUTTER

Cuts holes in steel boxes, switch-board panels, any diameter from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 6 inches. Easy to operate because the spring does all the work. Ratchet Handle furnished with hand-operated outfits. Weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

30-DAY TRIAL OFFER

Any "Jiffy" tool may be ordered on 30-day trial with the understanding that it may be returned. If unsatisfactory, and money will be refunded without argument.

PATENTS WANTED

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Paul W. Koch & Company **Lees Bldg. CHICAGO, ILL.**

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT



The Giant Power Conference will open at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, N. Y., July 19—less than a month hence.

The last registration date is July 10.

Preference is being given to members of the locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The quota to be filled is ONLY 50.

Registration up to May 25 was *unusually* heavy.

This means if you want your local represented you had better act at the next meeting.

Only twenty dollars a week for board, room, and tuition, and a program of pressing interest to electrical workers, with addresses by men of note.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,
International Secretary.

THE GIANT POWER INSTITUTE

BROOKWOOD LABOR COLLEGE

KATONAH, N. Y.

WRITE BROOKWOOD, INC.,

Under auspices

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL
WORKERS

WHEN Labor rests it dreams. It seeks not the material things of life but instead it stretches forth its hands to the glory and the beneficence of spiritual and cultural advantage. To dream, to think, to toil—these are the prerogatives of the worker. He embraces them all and through such embrace he seeks to realize the fruits of each endeavor. * * * While labor has contemplated the future and in its imagination has envisaged a higher state of civilization, the individual worker has joined with his fellows for the purpose of making his dreams come true. There is no romance in the depths of a mine, where men are called upon to face death and disaster daily. There can be no development of the artistic sense in the heat and depression of the fiery furnace. No cultural or spiritual refinements attend the labors of the unskilled, poverty-stricken worker.

Such environments are not conducive to the development of the best within us, but, even so, those thus employed dream of a better day and a better life. They long for the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and industrial progress. They want the beauty and radiance of a contented life. They ask for the happiness of home and family. They seek the charm of intelligence and endeavor. To their search they bring the mystery of heroism and the wonder of sacrifice.

—William Green, President of American Federation of Labor.